HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and HUBBUCK'S VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,059—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
† SIAM	3999	800	H. T. Weigheli	13th Sept.
R.I. SHANNON	4139	900	E. Crewe	23rd Sept.
† ASSAM	3999	500	T. F. Creery	30th "
R.I. PESHAWUR	3997	930	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3950	570	H. T. Weighell	14th "
R.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
† ASSAM	3999	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
R.I. HIMALAYA	6898	3078	J. Ormsan	4th Nov.
† SIAM	3945	700	H. T. Weighell	11th "
R.I. ROME	6545	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th "
† CLYDE	4126	930	J. S. Parfit RNR	25th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	6045	1200	L. H. C Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4139	900	E. Crewe	9th "
R.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th "

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

20th Sept. 4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.
15th Nov. 29th Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th September, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,195	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.
MARO.				
BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	350	9th November,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste to the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

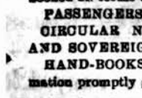
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	300	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 9, 1893.

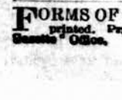
NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
19th September, 17th Oct. and 14th. Nov.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 12th October.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House : Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 13th, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION, COMPANY, (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 20th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th Sept., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,460 tons, on the 17th Sept., at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 1,951 tons, on the 14th Sept., at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on or about the 23th September, calling at Malabar Coast Ports and Ceylon, as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 28th Sept., calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th September, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	15th Sept. 1893
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	5th October.
ASIA	Jas. Laird	3,560	7th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	18th "
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	290
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE "St. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"St. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months Rs. 26
Six Months " 13-8.
The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ltd., Bombay ; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 3d. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S
BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting Hood, folding steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.
One New single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.
One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.
HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style, neat furniture.
A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE, in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

TREACHER & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.
PREPARED ONLY BY TREACHER & CO.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
An elegant and most efficient preparation, made from the fresh Betel-Nut, combining all the essentials of a good Dentifrice, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums. Per jar, suitable for the Toilet table	1 4	1 7

Note that T. and Co.'s Trade Mark is indelibly printed on the Cover of each Jar.

TREACHER & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S IODIZED PREPARATION OF SARSAPARILLA.

THE addition of the Iodide will be found to greatly enhance the curative properties of the Sarsaparilla as a Blood Purifier. It is of the greatest possible value in all cases requiring treatment for Secondary Symptoms and in Scrofulous or other Diseases of the Skin, and also in Chronic Rheumatism.
In Bottles, Cash Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-0.
Credit Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 4-8.
All our preparations are Guaranteed to be made from the finest Drugs procurable.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
TOBACCO

Is manufactured from the very finest growth of Virginia Leaf. It is fine in Texture and therefore suitable for Cigarettes, and forms a Cool and truly Luxurious Smoke.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
TOBACCO

Is packed in their Patent Tins, which are guaranteed to keep their Contents in Fresh and Beautiful Condition in any Climate of the World.

PROCURABLE THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA
GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

BAHADUR
CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in	boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.
PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.
The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.
Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says : "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."
Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says : "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."
For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM : NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from
PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the article presented is of unquestionable good manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries ; and indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.
We guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them, and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker once in two, or most, three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

NICKEL SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 20 & Rs. 28.
Half-hunting ..... Rs. 30.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 35, Rs. 40. Rs. 45, & Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases ..... Rs. 40, Rs. 45, Rs. 50, & Rs. 65.
Half-hunting cases ..... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55, & Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95, & Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases ..... Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120, & Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases ..... Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130, & Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 500.
Hunting Case ..... Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—
Silver ..... From Rs. 70.
Gold ..... From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in gold. For details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With leather straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch, and other fancy designs. Silver, from Rs. 50 ; Gold from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PARKER'S COMPOUND DAMIANA ELIXIR

Damiana has been largely employed by Physicians for some years past, and the Medical Journals have noted numerous cases in which it has proved itself to be a most useful non-irritating Sexual Tonic. In this preparation other Tonics are combined with the Damiana, which act on the nerves, muscles, and brain, exalting the intellectual faculties.

Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per Bottle.
Sole Agents :—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

"BACHELOR'S JARS"

Containing 1, 2, or 4 Gallons of the best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be re-filled. This description of package is very popular on the Bengal side. Price is economical and Jars can be fitted with plated Taps.

PRICE per Gallon, Rs. 14-4 and Rs. 11-8.

VALUE of Jars allowed if returned undamaged and carriage-paid.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
RETAIL AGENTS :—MESSRS. BEYNON & CO.

TO SMOKERS.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

	Rs. a.	
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6 8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5 0	"
Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4 0	"
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3 8	"
Non Plus Ultra, 100 "	3 0	"
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2 8	"

HAVANA CIGARS—

		Rs. a.	
El Diploma	25 in a box	4 0	per Box.
Cordelia	50 "	5 0	"
La Odalisca	50 "	5 0	"
Vera	25 "	6 0	"
Sins Rival	50 "	7 8	"
Mi Reina	50 "	6 0	"

AMERICAN EAGLE—

Rothschilds	25 in a box	2 12	"
Regalia del Principe	100 "	7 8	"

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.
Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ¼ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.
ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.
ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
M. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

SODA WATER MACHINERY
AND ALL
APPLIANCES UNEQUALLED FOR RELIABLE & ECONOMICAL WORKING.
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LTD.,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
AND 21, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.
Catalogues and full particulars on application to their Agents:
MESSRS. LEIGHTON & Co., MADRAS.
MR. F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT

will be given by the above Society

On FRIDAY, the 29th of SEPTEMBER.

Particulars in future Notices.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, Limited, will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 14th, 15th and 16th instant, these being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 12th September, 1893.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 26th September, 1893, at 6 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the NEW ALEXANDRA SPINNING and WEAVING Co., Limited, in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that upon Application at the Office of the Official Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, in Apollo Street, Fort, on and after the 18th Day of September, 1893, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, the fifth and final Dividend at the rate of eight and a quarter per cent. on all claims allowed by the Court and remaining unpaid in full, will be paid to the Creditors, who are required to produce at the time of such Application the Promissory Notes or such other Vouchers as are held by them.—Dated 12th day of September 1893.

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS,
N. C. MACLEOD,
Official Liquidators.

SPOTTED CABANAS.

The Only

ORIGINAL BRANDS

as Smoked

THROUGHOUT INDIA

For the last 25 Years.

Spotted Semiramis, per 100 Rs. 11 0

Do. Zenobia „ 100 „ 9 0

SOLE IMPORTER:—

D. MACROPOLO,

GENERAL TOBACCONIST,

BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
„	1880	£333,078
„	1885	£966,107
„	1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms. LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent. REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881 .....£4,673,299 | 1891 .....£7,894,357
1886 .....£5,672,041 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GEN. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office.....14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia....TEHERAN.
Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.

THE BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, on account of "Ganesh Chaturthi" (Hindu Holiday).

For the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society, Limited,
LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

NEW ROUTE TO BANGALORE VIA HINDUPUR.

ON and from the 17th September, 1893, TRAINS will RUN through as under, between GUNTAKAL and BANGALORE:—

	H. M.		H. M.
Bangalore City Jn. dep.	14 25	Guntakal Jn. dep.	09 20
Guntakal Jn. „ arr.	6 20	Bangalore City Jn. arr.	13 25

For further particulars see Time and Fare Tables at Stations, or apply to the Company's Station Masters or Officers.

W. M. STEUART,
Offg. Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 4th Sept., 1893.

THE HINDOO AND MAHOMEDAN JOINT FUND FOR RELIEF OF INNOCENT SUFFERERS.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN desirous of SUBSCRIBING to the above Fund are requested to send their Subscriptions to our credit, with the Bank of Bombay.

FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
TRIBHOWANDAS VURJIWANDAS,
FUTTEHALLY SHEIK AHMED,
NARAYEN GANESH CHUNDAWARKER,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 12th September, 1893.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 184 Military Messes and 55 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S

"B." BRAND

CHAMPAGNE,

In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.

THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star	Rs. 32	per doz.
Two „	Liqueur ..... „ 34	„
Three „	do. ..... „ 36	„
Five „	do. ..... „ 40	„
Five „ Special	do. ..... „ 42	„

OLD "GLENBARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star	Rs. 28	per doz.
Three „	„ 30	„

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

FOR the last Five Years this well-known COGNAC HOUSE have kept up

SECOND RANK

In the Official Returns of Brandy Exported by over 200 Cognac Firms, which clearly proves how well their Brandies are appreciated everywhere.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

NEW ADDRESS:

SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,

HUMMUM STREET.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 650, High Holborn, LONDON.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers.... THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ „ „ „ 4 „
4 „ „ „ 6 „
4½ „ „ „ 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places n Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

IMPORTANT

TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PHOSPHORUS PILLS,

AS PREPARED BY

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.

COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF

WANT OF NERVE POWER

ARISING FROM

OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the best dose of anoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.
A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).
This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.
This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.
Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.
A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.
This pill produces *no irritation* of the gasrot intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.
This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.
To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.

Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co.; F. W. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co.; Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co.; Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1893.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scarvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Billiousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTAE VITAE,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Ross, on the secret cause of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

INSURANCES.

THE best Life Policy is that which combines the largest benefit with the best security.

AN ANNUAL BONUS POLICY

of the

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE

Meets the above conditions and offers to Assurers THE MOST ECONOMICAL LIFE POLICY obtainable in India.

ASSETS.

Nearly £190 for each £100 of Liabilities.

ANNUAL BONUSES.

The average reduction in premium at 33 annual divisions of profits has been about 47 per cent.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses are under 9½ per cent. of the annual income.

NO OTHER LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH RESULTS.

NATIVE RISKS ACCEPTED.

CLAIMS SETTLED IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay Branch.

THE DEMAND

FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

It is universally acknowledged that the most successful Institution of its kind in India

IS THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

THIS RESULT HAS BEEN SECURED BY

THREE THINGS:

I. UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
(Funds in Government Paper Only.)
II. MODERATE PREMIUMS.
(The Lowest Safe Rates.)
III. LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
(Every Concession to Policy-holders.)

If Your Life is not already insured, delay no longer, but secure at once

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

Or for your family in case of untimely death, by an ENDOWMENT NEW PLAN

POLICY FOR Rs. 5,000,

Payable at Age 55; or Previous Death,

At the following rates per month; intermediate ages at proportionate rates:—

Rs. 11 2 0,	at age	21	next Birthday
Rs. 13 2 0	„	25	„
Rs. 16 4 0	„	30	„
Rs. 21 1 0	„	35	„
Rs. 29 0 0	„	40	„

A fully-paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Promissory-note granted for every payment made.

MARK THE BUSINESS DONE

In 1892..... Proposals for over Rs. 1,00,00,000
To date ..... Proposals for Rs. 10,87,100 in excess of corresponding period last year.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.

Ratio of Expenses to Total Premiums: only 16·1.

Write at once for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Inter-Schools' Competition.
Y. M. C. Association Concert, Apollo Bunder, 9 p.m.
Cricket, Mr. R. B. Raikes's Eleven vs. High Schools Association Eleven, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 10 a.m.
Cricket, An XI. of the Y. M. C. A. A. Club vs. Elphinstone College Gymkhana, Cooperage Ground, 2 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Assyria arrived yesterday from Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Wardha (s), for Calcutta, &c.; Pachumba (s), Karachi, &c.; and Kt. Companion (s), Antwerp, &c.

RANGERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—The footballs and goal posts will be out this evening, at 5-30, for punt about.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. barque Sir Lancelot entered the dock yesterday, and the s.s. City of Persia left it on Tuesday.

PALI HILL CHAPEL.—On Sunday next, there will be masses at 7 and 8 o'clock, in the Chapel, at Pali Hill, Bandora, it being the anniversary of the blessing of the Chapel.

SUNDAY SERMONS.—The English sermon on Sundays preached hitherto at the 10 o'clock mass, at the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope, will, in future, be delivered at the parish mass, held at 8 o'clock, and there will be no sermon at that mass. The change will be effected from Sunday next.

ALARM OF FIRE.—At 12 o'clock noon yesterday, an alarm was raised that a fire had broken out in a cudjan shed, situated at the corner of Tardeo Road. Telephonic messages were immediately sent to different fire-brigade stations, but before the arrival of the steamers, the fire was extinguished by the townspeople. The damage is nominal.

POOR BOYS' SEMINARY AND THE LATE MR. TELANG.—The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the managing committee, held on Friday, 8th September:—"The managing committee of the Poor Boys' Seminary deeply regret the untimely death of the late Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, one of its principal promoters and supporters, and heartily sympathise with the family of the deceased in their sad bereavement."

ACCIDENT TO A LADY RIDER.—On Monday morning, while Mrs. Griffiths, of the School of Art, was riding her horse across the maidan, the animal took fright and bolted, throwing its rider near a well on the maidan, close to the Gaiety Theatre. Mrs. Griffiths was picked up by some of her friends, and taken home, where it was found that she had sustained slight injuries to her back and shoulders. The lady is now progressing favourably.

FIRE AT ARTHUR ROAD.—Yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in a *jowli* hut, situated at Arthur Road. As soon as the fire was discovered, an alarm was raised and telephonic messages were sent to different fire-brigade stations. The fire soon extended to other adjoining huts used as stables. Four buffaloes were burnt to death in the fire and four were badly injured, whilst several others were rescued in good time. The fire-engine from the Gowalia Tank promptly arrived on the scene and played upon the flames, which were eventually extinguished, but not before four or five huts were totally burnt down. The damage done by the fire has not yet been ascertained. The origin of the fire is unknown.

MILL-HANDS' TROUBLE.—At 7 a.m., on Tuesday, about 1,500 mill-hands of the E. D. Sassoon and Alexandra Mills assembled at the manager's residence in the mill compound, and demanded their wages. The police dispersed them, and they quietly walked away to the New Roads, north of the Victoria Gardens and remained there until 4 p.m., when they were joined by 500 more mill-hands. The two thousand hands then went to the mill again and wanted to enter the compound to have an interview with the manager. Superintendent Nolan and Inspector Moor at once proceeded to the spot, and induced the hands to leave the premises, assuring them that their complaints would be attended to in course of time.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—The directors of the above Institution passed the following resolution at their board meeting, on Saturday, the 2nd September, 1893, with reference to their colleague, the late Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, C.I.E., and the same was duly communicated to the widow of the deceased:—"The board of directors of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution record their sense of the deep loss, which this Institution has along with other educational institutions of this city sustained by the untimely death of the Honourable Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, C.I.E., who died on Friday, the 1st September 1893. They consider that it will not be easy to fill up the place of one who long connected with this Institution as one of its directors, and ever ready to promote the cause of female education in this country took a deep interest in the welfare of the Alexandra School.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—A most successful smoking concert was held at the Fort head-quarters, on Saturday evening, largely attended by members of both Companies and their friends. Major G. W. Roughton, the Commandant, presided. We append the programme:—The Old Brigade, Sergt.-Major Beckerleg; Yeoman's Wedding, Lieut. Sanders Slater; The Highly Coloured Tie, (comic), Gunner Griffin; Father O'Flynn, Gunner Harvey; White Wings, Sergt. Jackson; My Old Dutch, (comic), Gunner Hickey; Anchored, Gunner Horsborn; Banjo Solo, Bombr. Blodwell; England's Rifles, Sergt.-Instr. Warburton; The Longshoreman, Capt. Leslie; Tommy, Gunner Coates; Babes in the Wood (recitation), Gunner Sarl; The Song that reached my heart, Sergt. Marsland; Future Mrs. Awkins, (comic), Gunner Griffin; The Whip, Major Roughton; Our Jack's come home to-day, Gunner Harvey; Rowdy Dowdy Boys, Horsborn; Sailing, Gunner Gymer; Wot Cher, (comic), Bombr. Martin; Island of the Free, Bombr. Huggett; No Fear, (comic), Gunner McAlpine. God Save the Queen. The ac-companists were Capt. Leslie and Gunner Traylen.

DEATH OF MR. NARAYAN MAHADEO PARMANAND.—We regret to learn that Mr. Narayan Mahadeo Parmanand, a retired Government servant, died at his house, in Girgaum, yesterday. He was born in July, 1838, at the village of Mangao, near Savuntwady, and when two years of age, he lost his father. The maintenance of him and three sisters devolved upon his mother, who was assisted by her father partially. At the age of ten Mr. Narayen came to Bombay to see his young sister, and was kept here by her husband, who took a liking to him. In 1850 Mr. Narayan was sent to the Government Central School to learn English, and four years later joined the College Department. In 1861 he was appointed an assistant teacher in the Education Department. In March, 1864, he assumed charge of the editorship of the *Native Opinion* and ably conducted the journal for three years. In 1868 Mr. Narayan obtained an appointment in the employ of the Kutch State, but had soon afterwards to give it up. On his return to Bombay in 1869, he joined Government service as a clerk on the Appellate Side of the High Court; and in the following year was promoted as Superintendent in the General and Revenue Departments of the Secretariat, where he worked for several years, finally retiring on pension. Mr. Narayan was a man of literary habits and advanced views.

POSSESSING LOOTED PROPERTY.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Brewin charged Tookaram, a Hindu labourer, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession a portion of property looted from the shop of Mr. Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, an embroiderer, having his shop at Kalbadevi Road. On the 12th ultimo, which was the second day of the riots in Bombay, a number of Hindus broke into the shop of Mr. Dawoodbhoy and looted property, consisting of gold and silver embroidered pieces of cloths and caps, of the collective value of Rs. 6,000. Several Hidus were arrested in connection with the dacoity, and they were all convicted and sentenced by Mr. Cooper for theft. On Sunday, the 13th ultimo, the accused went to a Hindu grain-dealer and received grain in exchange for the looted property. The accused had then said to the grain-dealer that he would pay for the grain in a few days and get back his property. The accused was subsequently arrested by the police, who recovered the property from the grain-dealer. The property was identified by Mahomed Hyat Kabir Mahomed, a servant in the employ of Mr. Dawoodbhoy. The accused, in his defence, stated that he found the bundle of embroidery lying in a lane near the Portuguese Church, at Girgaum. He was a labourer, and he would not ruin himself and his family by committing dacoity. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that it was possible that the accused either found the bundle on the ground, or that he entered the shop after the dacoits had left and picked up the property. If the accused found the property lying on the road, he had not to retain it, but to hand it over to the police. As the accused was in custody since the 19th ultimo, the Magistrate, taking that fact into consideration, sentenced him only to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE trial of the following case was concluded at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling and the same Special Jury.

ALLEGED THEFT BY THE MANAGER OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Clarence Arthur Ellis was charged with having on the 16th January, 1893, as clerk or servant of the Church Missionary Society, committed theft of Rs. 453, and also with criminal breach of trust in respect of that amount. He was charged with committing theft of Rs. 637 and another sum of Rs. 105 belonging to the Society, and with criminal breach of trust in respect of those amounts. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the accused

The Rev. Mr. A. H. Bowman, examined by Mr. Macpherson, said he was the incumbent of the Girgaum Church Mission, and returned to India on the last day of October, 1892. Mr. Peel and himself took part in the performance of the marriage ceremony of the accused. They both went to the wedding party afterwards, where there were Wassoodev and the peons. He left the party at about half-past one. The accused was not present at the meeting of the Eurasian Poor Fund, and he ceased to attend the meetings several months before the 4th of May. It was not by the direction of the witness: it was the accused's own arrangement altogether. Wassoodev attended the meetings in the place of the accused. The meeting was at 5 o'clock on the 5th of May. Accused had not left the office before the witness attended the meeting. He saw the accused leaving the office just at 5 o'clock. Witness saw him lock the safe, and put the key into his pocket. He saw him leave, and he was able to say he took the key with him. He never again saw the accused in office. The accused was never prayed for in church.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity: I do not know if the safe was open when I went to the office. I saw him turn the key once. I should infer from that that the safe was unlocked before he turned the key. Mr. Peel, Wassoodev, and the accused were present when I went to the office. I am certain that the accused was never prayed for in the church. I saw the accused when he was ill; he was lying on his bed apparently ill.

To the Judge.—The accused was not a regular attendant at the Girgaum Church.

Bapujee Motabhoy, a clerk in the Bank of Bombay, was submitted by the prosecution for the purpose of cross-examination. The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity in respect of certain items. He said that the pass-book was not brought regularly to the Bank.

Moreshwar Succaram, a clerk to Messrs. Lidbetter and Co., auditors, was the next witness called. He audited the Society's accounts in the month of February, 1892. He found certain discrepancies in the accounts which were pointed out to the accused. The accused gave some explanation about them, which was taken by him to Mr. Lidbetter, who was at present at Delhi lying ill.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, witness said he could not explain why he said at the Police Court "I think I spoke to Ellis about it," and about which he now said "I am sure I spoke to Ellis about it."

To his Lordship.—I am sure the accused gave me details, which I have mentioned. I could not have found them out without his assistance. I generally applied to Ellis for an explanation of the accounts. I sometimes asked for an explanation to the clerk Wassoodev.

Hormusjee Muncherjee, a clerk in the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said the accused had an account with the Bank. The witness then produced a paper showing the amounts paid by the accused from time to time into the Bank.

Dadabhai Moroba, a clerk in the National Bank, produced a certified copy of an account opened in February last in the name of Miss Mary Hartley. It was opened in consequence of a letter received by the Bank.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, he said the Bank received no letter from Mr. Hartley to open an account. The letter written by Mr. Hartley was with reference to a fixed deposit.

The Rev. Mr. Peel was recalled and examined as to the handwriting of the letter received by the National Bank. The handwriting, he said, was that of the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, witness said he did not remember if the accused had been out on the 4th of May to look out for a horse which the Society wanted to purchase. The accused was asked to inspect a horse for the Society; but he did not rememember if he went out that day for the inspection of a horse.

To the foreman of the jury.—As far as he knew, there was no guarantee or security taken from the accused when he was first engaged.

Mr. Macpherson here said that he was ready to submit other witnesses, who had been examined at the Police Court, for cross-examination, among them being Mr. Rebello, who audited the accounts and found deficiencies in those accounts.

The case for the prosecution was then closed.

The clerk of the Crown here read the statement made by the accused at the Police Court, and which has already appeared in these columns.

His Lordship asked the accused if he had any explanation to offer with regard to the evidence adduced by the prosecution. His Lordship told the accused that he was not, under the provisions of the Code, obliged to make an explanation, but he might do so if he wished.

The accused then made a long statement, explaining those items in the accounts, which were the subject of the charge. He said that there was a mistake in the making out of the slip relating to Rs. 1,081, which was not discovered either by Mr. Peel, or Wassoodev the clerk. On its arrival at the Bank, it was discovered that the constituent parts of the paying slip were deficient by ten rupees, and it was returned along with the other money, which went on that day. It came back from the Bank too late that afternoon to go on the same day. The matter was brought to the notice of Mr. Peel, and also the fact that the slip for Rs. 1,081 was partly for cash and partly for cheques. Mr. Peel asked him to prepare certain pay-slips and sign them, a privilege which he extended to him frequently. He was not aware that Rs. 453 had never reached the Bank. All the items which constituted that amount were duly entered by him in the cash-book and ledgers of the Society. The Bank books and pass books were always at the disposal of Mr. Peel, and a single glance at them by him or by the auditors would have brought to light the defalcations if there were any. Both during his absence and while in office, Mr. Peel had every opportunity to look, and he did look into the accounts of the Society. The accused then entered into a very long statement, explaining the various items spoken to by Mr. Peel and the witness Wassoodev. The key of the office safe, he proceeded to say, was not taken by him on the evening of the 4th May. While examining two horses in the compound of the office he received a partial sunstroke, and when he went home he was put to bed, and a doctor was called in. He was delirious and knew nothing about what transpired between the 4th and the 10th of May. He was ill for a much longer period, but he was conscious. With regard to the sum of money paid into the Land Mortgage Bank, he had to say that he always had large sums of money passing through his hands apart from the office funds. The first entry of Rs. 1,200 in that pass-book was a balance of the proceeds of Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 2,000, which he sold in the middle of September, 1892. He had had other sums of money coming to him as well, as for instance from his transactions in ponies, which he brought and sold, the account of which he was ready to produce. He also wrote for the Press, and drew his salary in that way. He did not open his account in the Bank for any particular purpose; he always kept a Bank account. He had with him his previous account with the Agra Bank. He had had since June of this year more than four or five thousand rupees passing through his hands, which, it was needless to say, did not belong to the Society. He did not know why the safe was burst open on the 10th of May, when it was one of those occasions that the duplicate key might have been used. There always was a duplicate key, but it was a rule of the office that it should not be used until the other was lost. The duplicate key was in the safe upstairs. It was true that the secretary used to get the key from him when he was absent, but that was because the other was not supposed to be used, so that he should have no room for saying that his cash-box was tampered with during his absence. Mr. Bowman said he saw him (the accused) turn the key in the safe, but it was practically impossible for him to do so unless he (Mr. Bowman) was standing near him, as Wassodev's table obstructed the view. The accused then gave an explanation of his having written a letter to the National Bank, asking them to open an account in the name of Miss Hartley, who subsequently became his wife. The matter had been explained at the Police Court, and he repeated the explanation before his Lordship and the jury.

The accused's book of account and his pass-book of the Agra Bank for a particular period were admitted as part of his statement.

Mr. Peel was recalled and, in reply to his lordship, said there was no duplicate key of the safe. He was then examined at some length as to matters of accounts.

Mr. Macpherson then summed up the evidence for the prosecution, and in doing so observed that this was an important case to the public, and it had acquired special importance, almost a special gravity, by reason of the line which the accused had instructed his counsel to take, and had himself taken in an extremely cool and collected statement which he had made to the jury. He was not there to preach a sermon to the jury about their duties, which they well knew; but he might observe that it would be a sad and a lamentable thing if the accused were wrongfully convicted; but on the other hand they should not permit any consideration of sympathy to outweigh a reasonable certainty that a conviction ought to be the result of that case. He asked them to apply their intelligence and attention to the evidence which had been placed before them, and then upon that evidence say not whether the prosecution had proved in a sort of sense, that two and two made four, or in the sense a proposition of Euclid was established, but whether the prosecution had satisfied them of the guilt of the accused to an extent sufficient and adequate to lead them, as men of the world, and men of business, to take action upon that evidence and to arrive upon that evidence at a conclusion that there was no reasonable alternative or possibility of escaping from the conclusion that the prisoner was guilty. They were not to convict unless they were satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that the accused was guilty, which did not mean a far-fetched possibility unsupported by any evidence, but suggested only by the ingenuity either of the accused or his counsel, and based upon what always must be present in a case of that kind a certain amount of deficiency in the checks in the office. They would very rarely have a case where there was a perfect system of check. Although it might have been established in that case that the system of banking was capable of improvement, yet that was not enough to acquit a guilty person if that guilty person had taken advantage of that system of dishonestly misappropriating the monies. No doubt the monies had disappeared, and the only question was whether it was established beyond any reasonable doubt that not only the money had disappeared, but that the prisoner's were the hands that took them. In that case the line which the prisoner had adopted was that of imputing, hardly asserting but insinuating that some one else had taken the money. The jury must have observed that the intention and object of the cross-examination of Mr. Peel was in the first instance to strive to make out a case of suspicion against Mr. Peel. It might be that it appeared to the learned counsel on the other side, and he trusted that it appeared also to the jury, that that insinuation had utterly and completely, and for the accused disastrously failed, that there was something of the nature of a withdrawal on the part of his learned friend. But whether that was so or not, the jury were entitled to take into consideration when they were weighing the pros and cons of that case, that the line of defence of the accused had been in the firt instance to throw suspicion upon Mr. Peel. The learned counsel did not complain of that line of defence which was open for any accused to take; but all he said was that even if it was established, it would not acquit the accused person of specific charges laid against him. It did not follow that because Mr. Peel, whom they might hypothetically take to be a guilty party, was guilty in that matter, that the accused was not also guilty. He was confident, however, that, in the opinion of the jury Mr. Peel must have left the witness-box having most thoroughly and amply vindicated his character, that he had not only not improperly dealt with the Society's fund, but that he, on the contrary, gave his evidence without the least undue or improper bias against the prisoner. It was for the jury to consider whether they could not rely implicitly upon the care, caution and circumspection with which Mr. Peel answered all the questions put to him. He submitted that Mr. Peel had come out absolutely unscathed, and on the other hand, he (the learned counsel) hoped to show when he analysed and dissected the evidence that the prisoner had come out very much worse by reason of the instructions he had suggested to his counsel to make. The next person in the office was Wassoodev, who had far greater reason to complain of the line of defence adopted by the accused than Mr. Peel, because he did not hesitate in his statement to imply in the most obvious way that Wassoodev was responsible for those defalcations. The jury had seen Wassoodev in the witness-box, and they had an opportunity of observing what manner of man he was, and they had also ample opportunity of seeing what manner of man the accused was in the dock. The jury would be of opinion that it was not likely that Wassoodev could have, without the knowledge of the accused, been guilty of any of the improprieties which had been imputed to him, and not one of which was specifically put to him when he was examined as a witness in the box. The position which he (the learned counsel) took up with confidence was that it ought not to lie in the mouth of the accused to throw imputations of dirt on Wassoodev. He thought the jury must have been satisfied that whether the accused was guilty or not, he was a person of no mean intelligence or capacity, and that if it was only a question of ability to perpetrate a fraud, the ability was there. The learned counsel then proceeded to sum up the evidence adduced in the case.

Mr. Inverarity, in addressing the jury on behalf of the accused, said his learned friend Mr. Macpherson had several times in his summing up of the evidence made use of the expression "I think," the jury must always remember that when a counsel said "I think" he meant "I submit," because he had no right to give his opinions on facts upon which the verdict of the jury was asked. He might himself be betrayed into making use of that expression, and if he did so the jury must take it that what he meant to convey was not his individual opinion, but that he submitted the same for the consideration of the jury. A great portion of Mr. Macpherson's address was an elaborate defence of Mr. Peel. He thought that Mr. Macpherson quite misunderstood the questions put by him to Mr. Peel with one exception with reference to the cheque for Rs. 1,800. He (Mr. Inverarity) did not intend to make any imputation against Mr. Peel's personal honesty. His question about the cashing of the cheque for Rs. 63 had apparently made Mr. Peel construe it as an imputation against his personal honesty. The object of this question whether Mr. Peel did not sometimes get the office cheques cashed by peons was not a suggestion that Mr. Peel intended to misappropriate the money when it was cashed, but that it would not excite any surprise to the Bank if the peon went and cashed the cheque. There was no doubt that the first two items, Rs. 453 and Rs. 637, which were the subject of the first two charges, had been misappropriated by some one. When a sum of money was misappropriated in an office they always found that the head office came down upon the man whom he thought to be the guilty party, and then every one in the office was immediately against that man, they could not expect any evidence to be called from that office to substantiate the assertions made by him. They invariably found that by prosecuting a particular individual, every person, responsible or irresponsible, was only too ready to please the head of the office and to chime in with his views, and he naturally denied everything to show that he was not the man who took away the money. There had been a misappropriation of the monies of the office, but where one particular person was selected to suffer for the defalcation, unless he admitted that he was the person who took the money, he must show that there were other persons in the office who had just as good, if not better, opportunitities of misappropriating the money. There might be someone else in the office who had the same opportunity as the accused had to misappropriate the money, and it was with that object that he cross-examined Mr. Peel as to the system in the office which appeared to have been of the very loosest description. With the exception of the accused there was no check whatever upon any one else in the office. Mr. Macpherson stated that for the duties he performed the salary of Rs. 200 given to the accused was a large one. The duties of the accused were manifold; he had to keep separate sets of books, and a large number of subscriptions from the public for the different funds and a special banking account. If the accused wanted to misappropriate the Society's funds would he ever have entered the different sums which made up Rs. 637 or Rs. 453 into the cash-book. It was asked who else, except the prisoner, could have misappropriated the money. He never intended to impute any dishonesty to Mr. Peel, but what he wanted to show was that either Wassoodev or the peons who were employed to carry the money might just as well have suppressed the pay-slip and taken the money. As far as the duties of Wassoodev were concerned the learned counsel asked the jury if they believed that no monies paid into the Bank ever passed through his (Wassoodev's) hands at all. The statement of the accused that on different occasions the monies were actually delivered by Wassoodev to the peons to be paid into the Bank was very strongly corroborated by the numerous entries in Wassoodev's handwriting in the books of the Society. Between November, 1891, and May 1892 Wassoodev was the person who actually gave the pay-slips and the money to the peons. It was almost impossible to conceive that it was the accused's invariable practice in every instance instead of writing himself the entries that he should ask them to be copied, or that he should dictate them to Wassoodev. The fact that no less than thirty-three of those slips were in the handwriting of Wassoodev, that was the strongest possible corroboration of the accused's statement that Wassoodev was the person who handed over the monies to the peons for the purpose of being taken to the Bank, and that Wassoodev, therefore, had just as much control over the monies as the accused. It was sufficient for the learned counsel to show that there were other persons, who had the same control over the cash and the pay-slips as the accused had. Having regard to the system in the office what was there to prevent any peon suppressing a pay-slip and pocketing the cash? What was there to prevent him cashing the cheques, because Mr. Peel told them that he did not endorse the bearer's cheques. It was quite obvious that there was no system in the office to see that the monies sent out to the Bank for payment arrived there. He was entitled to say, and he was not using a hard word—when he said that Mr. Peel was a prejudiced witness because he was responsible to the Society for those defalcations, and it was natural that he should be extremely indignant being selected to bear the brunt of the charge. Mr. Peel asked the jury to believe that it was the duty of the accused to compare and to get back from the Bank endorsed receipts to show that the money had been paid. When the learned counsel was cross-examining Mr. Peel, the latter admitted that he could not remember a single case in which a receipt had been obtained from the Bank. When the accused was absent and when Mr. Peel conducted his duties, he had never himself endeavoured to get the receipt. It was for these reasons that the learned counsel said that Mr. Peel was a prejudiced witness. The delivery books, which contained the handwriting of Wassoodev, showed that he had far more to do with the sending out of the money to the Bank than he admitted in the witness-box. The system was so loose that any one who was dishonestly inclined could misappropriate the money. The accused could have done it, but the peons, who were sent to the Banks could have also done the same. There were, in fact, a number of persons who could have done it. What evidence was there to show that the accused was the only person who misappropriated the monies? The prosecution so far from proving that the accused had misappropriated the monies, had proved that he was not the man who had committed the offence. The theory of the prosecution with regard to Rs. 1,081 was that the accused suppressed the pay-slip for the money, and substituted for it a pay-slip for Rs. 628 and pocketed the difference. The statement of the accused was that there was a reason for altering the pay slip for Rs. 1,081 into two slips, that those two pay-slips were prepared and the money paid into the Bank. If the theory of the prosecution was correct, did the jury think that the accused would ever have drawn a pay-slip for Rs. 1,081. Mr. Macpherson suggested that the accused wanted it as a sort of memorandum. A man who misappropriated monies would never keep a memorandum, but if he kept one he would never keep it in office, but in some private place. The learned counsel then proceeded to make comments at great length on the evidence, and urged that there was nothing in it to show that the prisoner was the man who had committed the offence.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, referred to the three amounts of Rs. 453, Rs. 637, and Rs. 105, in respect of which the accused was charged with theft and criminal breach of trust. It seemed to his Lordship that the charges were of criminal breach of trust rather than of theft. The attention of the jury was then drawn to the main features of the case. The accused stood before them as a man of excellent character, one who was trusted by those who employed him; but that fact, said his Lordship, should not in any way affect the judgment of the jury on the facts placed before them. In the case of any reasonable doubt, the good character might of course be taken into consideration, but if the facts of the case for the prosecution were satisfactorily established to the mind of the jury, they must find him guilty, however excellent the character he might have borne. The impression raised in his Lordship's mind at first was that the prisoner was trying to charge the defalcation in one instance upon Mr. Peel, but his Lordship was glad to hear Mr. Inverarity state distinctly that the prisoner had no intention whatever to throw any doubt upon Mr. Peel's moral character. His Lordship was glad, for otherwise he would have had to go through a great portion of the evidence regarding the point. It seemed there was a want of proper supervision in the secretary's office, but that would be no reason for dishonesty; and there also appeared to be irregularity in the system of keeping accounts in the office, which again was no excuse for any offence committed in connection therewith. If in the opinion of the jury, the whole thing was in such a state of irregularity that they could not come to any definite conclusion upon the evidence, they should give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt. His Lordship took up each of the three items and commented upon accounts given as to how they had been dealt with. The jury were told to see whether the prisoner had thoroughly explained how the deficiencies had occurred. With regard to the Rs. 1,800, it struck his Lordship very strongly that the prisoner had received the money himself and kept it, even if he had no intention of misappropriating it. The jury had the evidence regarding the cheque, and they would have to make up their mind that he did receive the cheque, and out of the proceeds paid the bill of Mr. Purvis. The circumstance told strongly against the prisoner; but if the jury thought that the prisoner did not receive the money, but that somebody else did, they should give the prisoner the benefit. They should, on the other hand, be thoroughly satisfied that the prisoner received the cheque and cashed it. The accused was apparently the head of the office. He was the man who received the money and kept it. He was also the person in sole charge of the books, and his position was consequently a very responsible one. If he had carelessly kept the money, and somebody else took it away, he would not be guilty. The jury should satisfy themselves that the prisoner was the person who did abstract the money. It was suggested that there were other persons in the office who might have abstracted the money. Wasoodeo, however, said he was subordinate to the prisoner and simply carried out his instructions. His Lordship then read portions of the evidence and commented upon it.

The jury, after retiring for consultation for about 20 minutes, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of criminal breach of trust in three instances; but not of theft.

His Lordship, in passing sentence: said: Prisoner, the jury have unanimously found you guilty on three charges of criminal breach of trust. Nothing now remains for me to do but to pass sentence upon you, I do not think that, under the circumstances I can pass a less sentence than that of two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions were then adjourned until to-morrow (Friday) morning.

DEATH OF KHAN BAHADOOR RUSTOMJI ARDESHIR WADIA.

WE regret to announce the death of Khan Bahadoor Rustomji Ardeshir Wadia, late Assistant Master Builder in her Majesty's Dockyard, which occurred on Tuesday night, at his residence, in Parel, at the age of sixty-five years. He belonged to the ancient and respectable family of Master Builders, who had served Government for generations past. His father, who successfully competed in England for the post of Chief Engineer in H. Ms., Dockyard in Bombay, was selected for the office, which he held for a number of years, and on retirement settled in England, where he died some twenty years ago. Mr. Rustomji had also obtained his education in England, and on his return, was placed in a subordinate position in the Government Dockyard. During the American War, when Bombay was rolling in wealth, he retired in expectation of doing private business. In the meantime, the post of Master Builder having fallen vacant, the late Khan Bahadoor Jamsetji Dhunjibhoy Wadia was promoted to the office. Had Mr. Rustomjee remained in the service, he by right would have succeeded to the office, having been his senior at the time of his retirement. After the lapse of some time, when the share and cotton mania had collapsed, Mr. Rustomjee succeeded in regaining his place in the Dockyard, as Assistant Master Builder, under Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjibhoy. Owing to failing health and defective eye-sight he finally retired from the service about ten years ago. During his incumbency two or three military expeditions were organized in Bombay, for service in Abyssinia and Malta, and for his zeal and industry in helping them, he received the title of Khan Bahadoor at the hands of the Supreme Government. He was naturally of a retired disposition, of a kind and humane heart and courteous demeanour. His English and scientific education was of a very high order, which he had applied to practical purposes. He was the uncle and father-in-law of the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, and was himself a son-in-law of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, second son of the first Parsee Baronet. He had been ailing from an attack of paralysis for the last two years. His funeral, yesterday morning, was numerously atttended.

A movement is on foot in New York to form a trades union including the young women in sweet-stuff shops and retail stores generally, where the hours are very long and the girls ill-paid. The manager of the Working Women's Society expresses herself as by no means sanguine of the result, owing to the fact that the women clerks look down upon the girls who work in factories or at trades, though the earnings of the latter are higher than those of the clerks.

ANOTHER PROCESSION OF MAHOMEDANS AND HINDUS.

ENCOURAGED by the good results produced by the processions of the Hindus and Mahomedans, on Monday last, towards bringing about the restoration of friendly feelings between the two communities, another procession was started yesterday afternoon, at the initiative of several shopkeepers of the Crawford Markets. The procession started from the Arthur Crawford Markets, where a large number of people had collected. It was previously announced by the promoters of the procession that it would start at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, from the Markets, and pass through several localities, inhabited by the two communities, who were invited to join in the movement and co-operate with the leaders in making it a complete success. In response to this invitation, members of both the communities numbering about five thousand, met in a shed on the south side of the Crawford Markets. The market premises were gaily decorated with banners, buntings, evergreens and flowers. The markets presented a very gay and lively appearance. A Portuguese band was stationed at the south-west gate of the markets from an early hour, and played a selection of music at intervals and heightened the gaiety of the occasion. The shopkeepers closed their shops at an early hour to join the procession. Most of the shops in the three cloth-markets were also closed. It was a pleasing sight to see how freely members of both the communities mix with each other. At half-past three Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, Superintendent Brewin and Inspector Morar Rao arrived at the Markets, and the procession started at a quarter to four. Mr. Brewin, who was riding in front, marked out the route for the procession. The band which accompanied the procession played throughout the march. A number of persons carried banners, which bore an inscription in three Vernacular languages to the effect that peace was established between the two communities. As the procession marched through the streets, it was joined by large crowds of members of both the communities. The roads were lined by with women and children and to have a clear view of the procession many climbed on the roofs of the houses, and many watched the procession from the windows and galleries of their houses. The Commissioner of Police, who was riding in the middle of the procession, was received with great enthusiasm by the people, who threw showers of flowers on him to express their gratitude to him. The procession was so large that it took two hours to pass through the streets. When it reached Doongree Street, a halt was made, and it was joined by a number of Seedees, and at this juncture the procession numbered from twenty to twenty-five thousand men.

Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Douglas Bennet, Superintendent of Markets, joined the procession at a later stage. The Municipal Commissioner was also garlanded. At 6 o'clock, the procession returned to the Crawford Markets, where both the Commissioner of Police and the Municipal Commissioner were loudly cheered by the people, who then quietly dispersed. Superintendents Sweeney, and Grennan, Inspectors Framji Bhicaji, Greyhurst, McCormack, George, and Roberts also accompanied the procession.

HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN JOINT RELIEF FUND.

THE following is a list of gentlemen who have kindly subscribed and have already paid to the Bank of Bombay the sums of money noted against their names, towards the Hindu and Mahomedan Joint Fund for the relief of innocent sufferers during the recent disturbances in Bombay:—

	Rs.
Seth Vurjivandas Madhowdas	125
Seth Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy	125
Seth Tribhovundas Mangaldas Nathoobhai	125
Seth Shaik Adam Esoofbhoy	100
Messrs. Kurumsey Khetsey and Co	100
Seth Ebji Oomersey	100
Seth Sewaram Khoosalchund	100
Seth Cassum Haji Mitha	100
Seth Ranjildas Bhukhandas	100
Messrs. Moolji Jaitha and Co	100
Messrs. Jeewandas Dharamsey and Co.	100
Seth Roognathdas Gopaldas	100
Seth Hajee Sooleman Abdool Wahad	100
Seth Nazmoodeen Tyebji	100
Seth Vussonji Tricumji Moolji	100
Seth Shreeram Mobota	100
Seth Govindas Luchmondas	100
Seth Vussonji Khimji	100
Seth Aga Abdool Hoosein Haji Zainal Shirazee	100
Seth Khetsidas Luchmi Narayen	100
Seth Purmeshridass Jaggonnath	100
Seth Kurrimji Allibhoy Barodawalla	100
Seth Meerzamull Sewbux	100
Seth Khetsidas Hurmookroy	100
Seth Mooltanchund Busdeodas	100
Seth Ganeshdas Thakordas	100
Seth Joharmul Moolchund	100
Seth Adamally Sultanally	100
Seth Luchmondas Sewdas	100
Seth Ganeshdas Chetondas	100
Seth Nensookh Sewnarain	100
Seth Luchmondas Bhicamchund	100
Seth Haji Jan Mahomed Cassum	100
Seth Haji Jackeria Haji Molidina	100
Seth Hyderally Cassumji	100
Seth Currimbhoy Ebrahim	100
Seth Gungadas Vizbhookandas	100
Seth Hajeebhoy Lallji	100
Seth Abdoolabhoy Joomabhoy Lallji	100
Seth Fazulbhoy Meherally Chinoy	100
Seth Shaik Mudooroola Shaik Baboola	100
Seth Vundravundas Purshotumdas	100
Seth Thackersey Nundlal	100
Seth Kuinalal Kisongopal	100
Seth Tarachund Ghunsamdas	100
Seth Haji Ebrahim Haji Vyadina	100
Seth Hussonally Moola Hukeemji	100
Messrs. Chapsey Bhora and Co.	100
Seth Khetsidas Hurmundroy	100
Seth Bisondayal Hurdayal	100
Seth Mukhmlal Govindram	100
Seth Jainarain Sittaram	100
Seth Hurmookroy Amoolukchund	100
Seth Ebrahim Hassum	100
Seth Ganeshdas Narsingdas	100
Seth Sadasookh Gumbborechund	100
Seth Govindas Jankidas	100
Seth Shaik Futteh Ali Shaik Ahmed	100
Seth Haji Cassum Haji Joosub	100
Seth Tullokchund Manekchund	100
Seth Sewlal Motilal	100
Seth Oodeymul Dhudha	100
Seth Oosman Jamal	100
Seth Yenkoo Balloo	100
Seth Abdul Cader Hebatbhai	100
Messrs. Vullibhai Kadurbhai and Co	100
Seth Haji Ebrahim Oosman	100
Seth Haji Mahomed Sooleman	100
Seth Haji Jan Mahomed Latiff	100
Seth Vajeshankar Gowrishankar	100
Seth Jeewanji Noorbhoy	100
Seth Motilal Balkisondas	100
Seth Bunsilal Abirchund	100
Seth Gudamull Goomanmull	100
Seth Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy	100
Seth Ghellabhai Harridas	100
Seth Moshin B. Tyabji	100
Seth Ruttonsey Moolji	100
Seth Haji Jacob Purta	100
Seth Mooljibhoy Jewraj	100
Seth Haji Allarakhia Nathoo	100
Seth Waghji Oorji	100
Seth Goolji Shinganee	100
Messrs. Dharsey Nanji and Co	100
Seth Premchund Roychund	100
Seth Nensey Khairaz and Co	100
Seth Gordhundas and Moolraj Khatao	100
Seth Dwarkadas Dhurumsey	100
Seth Heeralal Kamgopal	100
Messrs. Hiptoola Shaik Adam and Co	100
Seth Tapidas Vurjdas and Co	100
Seth Haji Saley Mahomed Purta	100
Seth Munmohundas Ramji	100
Messrs. Badroodin Tyebji	100
Seth Hariparsad Suntukram	100
Seth Nursey Khatao	100
Seth Lukhmidas Khimji	100
Seth Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas	100
Seth Ramnarain Buldevdas	100
Seth Haji Hassum Haji Abdulla	100
Seth Tarachund Joharmull	100
Seth Chundabhoy Ramji	100
Seth Chatterbhuj Morarji	100
Seth Nupoo Nensey	100
Seth Haji Esoofmahomed Sooleman	100
Seth Haji Ahmed Sutar Esak Sob	100
Patel Koli Heera Kamsey	100
Seth Kewagar Coovergur	100
Seth Haji Oosman Haji Chotanee	100
Seth Ramji Govindji	100
Seth Rehemoobhoy Allana	100
Seth Assur Veerji	100
Seth Adamji Peerbhoy	100
Seth Currumsey Damji	100
Seth Chuttorbhuj Bhaichundbhoy	100
Seth Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Joosub	100
Seth Muoji Nursey	100
Seth Ramgopall Foolchund	100
Seth Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy	100
Haji Saboo Sidik	50
Seth Sarabhoy Majonbhoy Kurumchund	50
Total	12,025

FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
TRIBHOVANDAS VURJIVANDAS,
FATEHALI SHAIK AHMED,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
Hon. Secretaries.

THIS EVENING'S CONCERT.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us to remind our readers that the Young Men's Christian Association's concert is to take place this evening, at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, at 9 o'clock. With such an excellent programme, including the names of Miss Flower, Miss Pedraza, Mrs. Farlow, and Mrs. Flynn and several of the well-known musical members of the Association, there is every reason to anticipate that the concert will be largely patronized.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Kt Companion, 2,542 tons, Captain J R Durant, sailed yesterday for Gibraltar, Antwerp and Hull, with a general cargo.

The Rubatino steamer Giava, 1,817 tons, Captain F Susini, cleared yesterday for Hongkong via Singapore and Penang, with a general cargo and 57 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria 969 tons, Captain T E Gillett, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, four cases opium, 159 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr H Hercock, Mr A Mishry, Mr Abdoola Hamdan, Mr Saleh Masib, and 77 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—SEPTEMBER 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	Giava	1818	Francisco	China	14-9	C Barboro
B	Kt Companion	2542	Durant	Antwerp	13-9	K Nixon
C	Naseri	850	Hughes	Jedda		B & P S N Co
E	C. Ranald	1339	Young	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
F	Almora	1667	Fenwick	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
H&J	Glantivy	1922	Francis	Not fixed		W&A Graham
K	Mahanadi	547	Keyser	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
L	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Mangalore	15-9	Shprd & Co
M	Tanjore	1402	Barron	Mauritius	16-9	H C Joosub
N	Stolzenfels	1990	Hanson	Hamburg	20-9	Glade & Co
O	Kalanadi	81	Adam	Not fixed		Shepherd &Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
S. S. Kaveri	543	Fakeera	Bhownugger	13,2	Shprd &Co
" Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Cutch Mandvie		do.
" Ponani	543	Ahmed	Not fixed		do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	B. Halll	2494	Wood	Karachi		E Bates & Co
2	Hispania	3380	Abrey	Liverpool	16-9	W&AGraham
3	Bisagno	1498	De Negri	Genoa	19-9	C Barbora
4	Eiffel Tower	2063	Peterson	Amsterdam	19-9	T Morrison
6	Shannon	2389	Crewe	London	23-9	P & O Co
8	M. Valerie	2644	Costanza	China	21-9	A Lloyd's
10	Clio	1779	Wood	Hull		F Muir &Co
16	B. Tower	2072	Purse	Dunkirk		T Morrison

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons	Agent
S. S. Zuari	218 tons	Shepherd & Co
" Shastri	198 "	do
" Godaveri	182 "	do

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Assyria (s)	Gillett	Busreh, Aug 31.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Wardha s	Turner	Calcutta, &c.
	Pachumba s	Plommer	Karachi, Ac.
	Kt. Companion s	Durant	Antwerp, &c.

The steamer Giava, Captain Susini, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Hongkong, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Karagola, for Karachi, &c.
" Japan, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Stolzenfels, for Hamburg and Bremen.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel	Commander	From
8	Maria Teresa s	Deperis	Trieste, Aug 10.
	Goorkha s	Morris	London, Aug 1.
9	Nairung s	Bullock	Bombay, Aug 24.

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 8.—Steamers Kasara and Culna, and ship Velga.
Sept. 9.—Steamer Australia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel		Place
8	Scindia s		Rangoon.
10	Megna s		Calcutta.
	Lalpoora s		Bombay.
11	Eridan s		Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel		Place
8	Secundra s		Singapore.
10	Palitana s		Negapatam.
	Scharlachberger s		Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

FROM GLASGOW.
Australia s—2 hogsheads whisky, W B Green and Co; 1qr casks whisky, M Resee and Co; 1 qr casks whisky, Pestonjee Maneckjee.
Hispania s—100 cases whisky, Finlay Muir and Co; 212 cases portwine, W and A Graham and Co; 99 cases whisky, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 56 cases beer, A B L Cooper and Co; 2 cases whisky H A Hormarjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Lockshey Hall s—6 hogsheads portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.
Shannon s—1 hog-head whisky, Phipson and Co; 9 cases chemicals, C Julalbhoy and Co; 10 cases port invalids, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 4 cases stationery soap &c, A M Sodder.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Giava s—305 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 80 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 145 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM CLYDE.
Hispania s—30 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM HAMBURG.
Bhopal s—100 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Rheinfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Drachenfels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Oriental s—25 cases wine, Lawrence and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Hispania s—5 bales silk waste, A Blacheck and Co; 50 bales wool, Pragjee Dayall; 18 bales wool, J M Rahimtoola; 40 bales wool, H C H Ganee; 49 bales wool F Juwandas; 118 bales wool, C Nanjee, 42 bales goat skin and 8 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 18 bales wool, A Jaffer; 47 bales wool, M Azarimull.

FOR LONDON.
Shannon s—135 cwts gum, M Fuckeerbhoy; 37½ cwts gum, M Jaffer; 7 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 400 cwts metheeseed, D M Rawul and Co.
Siam s—5½ cwts ivory, A R Ahmed.

FOR GHENT.
Clio s—200 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Stolzenfels s—11,499 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 660 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 740 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Benwell Tower s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts wheat, F Fischer and Co.

FOR BREMEN.
Stolzenfels s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Blascheck and Co.

FOR NEWYOK.
Hispania s—2 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.
Eiffel Tower s—15,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Giava s—66 lbs peppermint oil, and 12 lbs cowbazar, D M Shroff.
Maria Valerie s—250 bales twist, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, and 130 cwts sandalwood, C Ebrahim and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 10.
Leslie, Lieut, Ms, 2nd Suffolk Regt, off leave, from England.
SEPTEMBER 12.
Crutchley, Capt, Bo 1st Leinster Regt on leave, from Mhow.
SEPTEMBER 13.
Mardall, Capt, Bo Mil accts Dept on duty from Rawalpindi.
DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 13.
Leslie, Lieut, Ms 2nd Suffolk Regt off leave, to Secunderabad

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted by H M's Secy of State for India permission to return to duty:—Mr A M W Shakespear, Jt-Magte, and Mr A McMillan, Dist and Sess Judge,—within period of leave.

Mr C H Gordon, Asst Dist Supt of Police, on return from leave, to the Dehra Dun district.

Mr T H Wall, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, from Saharanpur to Allahabad.

(Punjab Gazette.)

Lieut C P Egerton, Offg Depy Commr, Jullundur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Lieut F E Bradshaw, Asst Commr, Simla, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Jullundur, vice Lieut C P Egerton, proceeding on leave.

Mr B A Fox, Extra Asst Commr, from the Jhang to the Hissar District, where he assumed charge of his duties.

Mr J E Rowe, Extra Judl Asst Commr, Jullundur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Lieut-Col H J Lawrence, Divl Judge, Sialkot, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

On being relieved of the duties of Divl Judge at Rawalpindi, Mr E W Parker is appointed, with the sanction of the Govt of India and subject to the confirmation of H M's Secy of State, to officiate as Divl Judge of Sialkot, from afternoon of the 4th of Sept 1893, vice Lieut-Col H J Lawrence, proceeding on leave.

Mr H C Granville, Ex Engr, is transferred from the Mooltan Independent Executive Charge to the Dera Ismail Khan Provincial Division.

His Honour the Lieut-Govr is pleased to sanction the following permanent promotions in the Engineer Establishment of the Irrigation Branch of the P W Dept, Punjab, from dates specified against each:—Mr E G Fraser, and Mr F Harris, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade; Mr J T Farrant, and Mr E Claxton, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade; Mr R G Kennedy, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade; Mr C E Day, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade; Mr R S Paterson, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade; Mr G M R Field, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade; Lieut C B Farwell, R E, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th September.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
Fort Head-Quarters.
Friday, 15th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Friday, 15th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.

2. The Colaba rifle range will be at the disposal of the Corps on Saturday next the 16th instant. Class can be fired. Firing to commence at 4 p.m.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 12th instant and posted to No 4 Sub-division No 1 Company:—No 354 Gunner R St John Walley.

4. Leave of absence for 6 months from the 22nd ultimo is granted to Bombr B F Jones.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. V. A.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co." Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 245.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

CARRIAGE KNEE WRAPPERS, Washing Linen in Stripes and Checks, Rs. 5-0 and 6-8. Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

UNRIVALLED TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Imperial Breakfast Family Mixtures and other Household and Dust Teas, UNSURPASSED for PURITY and DELICACY of FLAVOUR. Fresh Consignments just received. Apply Sharp to MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOST.—A BUNDLE of Law Papers, &c., in a large paper envelope (with a small envelope therein) bearing my name and address on it. Finder will be Rewarded.—HURRISHUNKER DAMODHUR, No. 169, 171, 173, Keeka Street.

LOST.—A DOCUMENT relating to the Property of Bai Kurshedbai, daughter of Dadabhai Khursetji Aria, on the 10th intant, between Kalbadavie and Boree Bunder. Finder will be Rewarded, and paid Rs. 10, by BOMANJI MEHERWANJI SETINA, Old Sonapur Lane.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A very handsome fast-trotting GREY ARAB PAIR, five and six years old, 14-2½ hands. Apply to D. N. VAKIL, Vety. Surgeon, Gowalia Tank.

INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION (Late W. I. R. A.).—Competitions OPEN to All India between 1st August, 1893, and 31st January, 1894. Reduced Fees for the Army. Special Matches for Ladies, the Army and the Volunteers. Prizes, Rs. 6,425, and 8 Medals. For Prospectus apply to D. PUDUMJEE, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Poona.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable ElectricLight Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

PARISIAN HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—40, Medows Street. Especial Lady Hair Dresser from Douglas & Co., Baker Street, London. Under European Management. Charges Moderate. Open Daily from 6 A.M. to 8 P.M. A Visit is Solicited.

FOR GIFTS to friends at home or for mementoes or keepsakes of India our Establishment offers advantages possessed by none other of its kind in India.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

ACME DUPLICATOR for Multiplying Copies from Manuscript, Music, &c., useful in every Office or School. Foolscap, Rs. 16. Letter, Rs. 12. Note Rs. 8, complete.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a Nurse, to go up-country. Must know Children's work and be a good Needlewoman.—Apply "25," care of this paper.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage extra.

FINE ROOM, in good situation, Bath Room, and every Accomodation TO LET. Rent Rs. 50. Apply "V.," care of this Paper.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Palli Hill. For Particulars Apply to "777," care of this Paper.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN, on 3rd October next. It is the most Comfortable, central and pleasantly situated Hotel in Matheran. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate. Early applications, addressed PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, requested.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL, Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzio, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkaraa:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PURE BREAD—Malted by the addition of MALT EXTRACT.—The only Bread made in Bombay by Steam Machinery. No hand kneading, no potatoes, no sugar and no alum to make it white.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwading Baggage, &c.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)
Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 22½ Lakhs.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.
RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.
A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.
For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
1, GRANT'S-LANE, CALCUTTA.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.
RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness o the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEES,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.......... Rs 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 13.

THE market rates of discount in London were further reduced yesterday by ⅛ per cent. on short London Bills, and ⅜ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2 5-8 and 2⅝ per cent., respectively, thus confirming the other indications of increasing ease in the London Money Market; but, according to Reuter, all the other financial quotations usually wired, were unchanged, including that for Bar Silver at 32¼d. per oz. In New York, Silver was unchanged in value, at 75 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange in London half a cent lower, at 4·85½ dollars. The United States Treasury sold 10,000 ounces of the metal, at 75·40 cents per oz.—the same price as was obtained on Monday. Paris quotations come unaltered.

In the Wheat Market, No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool was 1d. per cental higher, at 5s. 7d. Ex-Quay; and business was being done for Havre. September-October shipment.

A further advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of ready Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, yesterday, at 4 5-8d. per lb.; all grades of Broach being also 1-16d. higher; and Egyptian "Fair" Brown 1-8d. dearer, at 4½d. per lb., American Arrivals, however, were 1-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 33-64d. for September deliveries, and 4 37-64d. for January-February. The market closed firm; Surats firmer; and Arrivals easier; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were 12,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firmer and advancing.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was ⅛ cent lower, at 8¼ cents per lb., thus losing Monday's advance; and December Futures were 16 points lower, at 8·30 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 12,000 bales; and the Arrivals of the new season's crop to date compare as follows with those for the same time in the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts...	12,000	13,000	31,000
Three days' do. ...	26,000	43,000	88,000
Since 1st insant ...	60,000	98,000	218,000

SHIPMENTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—The monthly figures relating to shipments of *Cotton, Cloth* and *Twist* to India are now to hand for August, and show an increase in the missions to this Presidency, of all descriptions of *Cottons*, of nearly seven million yards both as against the previous month, and August last year. In the principal item of *Plain Cottons*, however, the increase was slight in the former comparison, though greater in the latter; while in *Coloured* and *Printed Cottons*, there was an increase in last month's missions, both compared with July this, and August last, year. Of *Twist* the shipments were rather heavier than in the previous month, and in the corresponding month in 1892. Taking the eight completed months of the present year, we find that in the shipments of *Plain Cotton* to Bombay there has been a falling off of 19 million yards compared with the corresponding eight months last year; while in the other two items the missions had been on about the same scale in both years. Shipments of *Twist* show a decrease of 2¼ million lbs. for the eight months.

Bombay—	Aug. 1893.	July 1893.	Aug. 1892.
Plain Cottons...yds.	35,950,000	35,250,000	31,500,000
Colored Cottons „	5,650,000	3,800,000	4,150,000
Printed Cottons „	11,250,000	7,100,000	10,250,000
Twist ....lbs.	1,550,000	1,400,000	1,350,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	97,250,000	85,350,000	72,000,000
Colored Cottons „	8,100,000	7,500,000	4,350,000
Printed Cottons „	5,300,000	4,700,000	3,900,000
Twist ....lbs.	3,300,000	1,150,000	700,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	6,300,000	8,450,000	5,700,000
Colored Cottons „	850,000	1,450,000	700,000
Printed Cottons „	1,250,000	1,500,000	750,000
Twist ....lbs.	1,250,000	950,000	100,000

Bombay only—	For 8 months 1893.	8 months 1892.
Plain Cottons...yds.	245,150,000	264,150,000
Colored Cottons „	35,100,000	35,100,000
Printed Cottons „	63,350,000	64,700,000
Twist ....lbs	6,200,000	8,700,000

COTTON has been taken to only a small extent in our local market again to-day; the feeling having been quiet, and prices unchanged, Exporters have bought 850 bales, consisting of 300 Dhulia, at Rs. 180; 250 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 186; and 100 each of Damurgaum, at Rs. 209; Morvi, at Rs. 194; and Bhagalkote, at Rs. 184½; while the Mills have taken only 200 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 178; and 100 Dharwar, at Rs. 200 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day, with a small export business passing in the former, and a moderate amount in the latter; but prices of all descriptions in both are quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..........	2,277	bales.
Wheat..........	5,244	cwts.
Linseed..........	1,537	„
Rapeseed..........	7,102	„
Poppyseed..........	1,577	„
Castorseed..........	879	„
Rice..........	3,650	„

EXCHANGE opened again with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3 1-16d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 3-32d. Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 3 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits for September delivery, and 1s. 3⅜d. for next year; and 1s. 3 3-16d. for Telegraphic, for transfer in 1894. Rates have remained at this level all day, with only a moderate business passing either way, and the market closed steady, not to re-open, on account of Hindu and Parsi holidays until Monday next.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 3-32 to ⅛d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.........	1s. 3 1-16 to 3-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 3 5-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 3 9-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·61.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER remained for a time at last evening's final rates for Fours; but the feeling became steadier as the day advanced, and a recovery of 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. took place, closing quotations having been 104 13-16 for Fours for cash, and 104 9-16 for the settlement at the end of this month. 97 has been quoted for the new 3½ per cent. Loan. This market will remain closed from this evening until Monday morning, for the holidays.

SHARES.—This market has been closed for a native holiday to-day, and will not re-open until next week.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.
Communication with all places in Nicaragua, except San Juan Del Sur, interrupted.
Telegraphic communication with Brazil completely suspended in consequence of political troubles.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.
Saigon Bangkok route interrupted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th September, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	13	2	45 p.m.	...	24
Suez	13	3	...	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 13th September, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	28	...	1
„ Kurrachee	...	38	...	4
„ Madras	1	51	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHREE—September 9, at the Manse, Allahabad, the wife of the Rev G J Chree, B D, Chaplain, of a son.
DAVIDSON—September 6, at Ranipet, the wife of Lionel Davidson, Indian Civil Service, prematurely, of a son.
DAVISON—September 8, at Amritsar, the wife of C W Davison, of a daughter.
DOBBIE—September 4, at Fyzabad, the wife of Lieut C F Dobbie, 4th (P A V) Bengal Infantry, of a son.
LAWRIE—September 6, at Sagurnal Tea Estate, South Sylhet, the wife of J R Hope Lawrie, of a daughter.
MAIR—September 5, at the Mission House, Beawar, Rajputana, the wife of the Rev James Mair, M A, of a daughter.
PARIS—September 9, at 33, Theatre Road Calcutta, the wife of G Binyon Paris, of a son.
PORCHERON—September 9, at the Shrubbery, Nungumbaukum, the wife of Etienne H P Porcheron, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LONG—SUTTON-LANCASTER—September 6, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi, by the Revd Hubert W T Plowman, MA, Chaplain, Herbert William Long, Military Works Department, to Winifred Emily, third daughter of the late Rudolph William Sutton-Lancaster.

DEATHS.

DAVIDSON—September 6, at Ranipet, the infant son of Lionel and Emily Davidson.
HUNTER—September 8, at Secunderabad, Deccan, William Charles Buchanan, infant son of Charles Buchanan and Mary Ethel Hunter, aged 7 weeks.
RYALL—September 7, at Lucknow, Edward Charles Ryall, late of the Survey of India.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1893.

IT is just twenty years since it was proposed to introduce into India the provision then recently placed on the Statute Book in England to empower the police to keep habitual criminals whose period of imprisonment has expired under supervision for a period fixed by the judge when sentencing them. The proposal was shelved, partly with the laudable intention of waiting to see how the system worked in the United Kingdom; but chiefly from unwillingness to entrust large powers, very capable of abuse, to the police, as then constituted. The system has been found to act at home on the whole successfully. Some improvement has been effected in the organisation of the police in India. The reasons which counselled delay have lost a good deal of their force in the interval, while the necessity for additional safeguards against the predatory classes has become more evident as the multiplication of railways and communications give them facilities for operating beyond the ken of the police of the districts to which they belong. The result of an inquiry carried out four years ago by order of the Government of India in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and in other provinces, showed that the improvement in communications which has been effected in recent years, especially by railways and the telegraph, has greatly facilitated the depredations of professional criminals, while adding to the difficulties of the police in the detection and prevention of crime. This difficulty the Government of India and the Local Governments also attribute to the absence of any provision of law authorising the police to keep habitual criminals under supervision. But as the police have as a matter of fact exercised such supervision and control—"by executive arrangement resting on no legal basis"—it is not very clear that the legalisation of a practice already generally observed in all parts of the country can effect any considerable improvement in the results. It may however be admitted that a practice which is undoubtedly necessary should be placed on a legal basis, so that it may be systematised and regulated. Twelve years ago proposals were made to Lord Ripon's Government to embody the necessary provisions in an amendment of the Penal Code, but that course was not deemed advisable. The inquiries into the state of crime instituted by the orders of the Supreme Government in the Presidencies and larger Provinces, and the reply of the Local Governments to enquiries on the subject led to the conclusion that "legal powers of surveillance over bad characters are indispensable if the police are to retain any adequate check over habitual criminals."

In September 1889 the Government of the Punjab submitted the draft of a Bill dealing with the surveillance of habitual offenders, the improvement of the law requiring security for good behaviour, and the better repression of the offence of mischief—cattle-poisoning, incendiarism, and the like—by the assessment of compensation on the localities in which it occurs. The principle of the Bill was approved by the Supreme Government, and it was circulated to the different Local Governments for examination and suggestion. Many proposals were made, from some of which the Government of India dissented, while giving effect to others, as for instance, to the recommendation that compensation for dacoity and cattle-lifting should be assessed on localities where those crimes are rife, and the inhabitants give practical encouragement by connivance or acquiescence. The proposal of the Bengal Government that rules should be authorised by the Bill for two classes, habitual offenders and persons who have not been convicted of any offence. It was suggested that the latter should be subjected to less stringent regulations than the former, but each alike have their names inscribed in books kept for the information of the police, and be liable to domiciliary visits and the searching of their houses for information as to their movements. The Supreme Government objected to the keeping of public registers of merely suspected persons, and subjecting them to police supervision, they decided to adhere to the principle of the English Act, which permits supervision only in the case of convicted criminals. The police may keep secret registers of suspected persons, but should have no legal power to harass them. The revised draft of the Bill was sent to Lord Kimberley in January last for sanction. The papers on the subject have now been published in a large Blue Book, which gives the views of the different local administrations on the questions arising out of some of the unforeseen effects of the progress of material civilisation in India. The volume might be commended to Mr. Ryder Haggard as a mine which he might work when he has completed the exploitation of African savagery. The African imagination could not conceive the possibility of utilising the railway and the telegraph for criminal purposes. That such is the case in India, there is no reason to doubt. What is more, the criminal classes understand and apply the principle of co-operation, while the respectable classes will do nothing in their own defence, and shrink from incurring danger or trouble in assisting the police. Mr. A. B. Patterson, Magistrate of Saharunpore, in the North-West, refers to this aspect of the question in one of the documents now made public. He informs the Government that it is becoming more and more difficult for the magistracy and the police to cope with habitual offenders, who move about the country as they wish, and establish themselves in towns distant from the places where their characters are known. Though for the most part they have been previously convicted, the police have no means of becoming aware of the fact, and even if they had, they have no means of keeping them under supervision. Respectability will not come forward and give evidence, so that bad characters may be required to find security for their good behaviour. It is timid, and submits very readily to a reign of terror organised by budmashes. Even in holy Hurdwar a gang of ruffians who had settled there from the Punjab, under a desperado who had been frequently convicted preyed upon the pilgrims as well as upon the residents, and no one ventured to give evidence against them. The gang was only broken up by the determined efforts of Colonel Cantor, in command of the district police; and a very resolute Deputy Magistrate; the leader and his lieutenants were put in jail and the rest fled. This Magistrate strongly urges the necessity of introducing a law to place bad characters under the control of the police as especially required in India where the people at large have no idea of public duty. He enforces his representations by reference to the fact that in England, where police interference with people unconnected with crime is regarded with peculiar jealousy such legislation has been found necessary, while in France and Italy where the institutions are democratic, much more stringent regulations are enforced by law. But he demurs to the proposal to punish by whipping for failure to answer to the village roll-call of bad characters—a penalty which Mr. A. M. Markham, Sessions Judge of Meerut, thinks as especially suitable for the habitual thief or house-breaker.

Some of the papers appear to indicate that the absence of legal power to supervise the life and career of budmashes is not the only defect in the present system which claims the attention of the Legislature. Mr. J. W. Porter, writing to the Government of the North-West, denounces the procedure prescribed by the Code for securing exemplary punishments on habitual criminals, cumbrous and dilatory. Complainants and witnesses have to go before two courts and be cross-examined twice over; the necessity of commitment with its inevitable delays inflicts excessive inconvenience, trouble, and loss on complainants and witnesses. The interval was utilised by the friends of the accused to bribe or intimidate the witness and the prosecutor, and the case breaks down. This is especially noticeable in the numerous cases where habitual offenders rob pilgrims in Benares or Allahabad; complainants and witnesses are pilgrims, bound by the tenets of their creed to visit certain holy spots on the auspicious days; to detain them for a month or even two to give evidence in the Sessions Court would be a great hardship, and render the whole pilgrimage nugatory. A case is mentioned in which a habitual criminal was detected in an aggravated case of house-breaking. The complainant was partner in a large firm, and was bound to proceed in a few days to a distant place under penalty of losing a contract of eighty lakhs. The commitment of the offender would have involved the prosecutor in heavy and, perhaps, ruinous loss. These cases are stated to be very numerous, and if that be so throughout the country at large it might be expedient to simplify the law. The question of police supervision, it must be admitted, is beset with difficulties. Many strong arguments are to be found in these papers in favour of including under the term habitual criminals not only those who have been a second time convicted, but men who are notoriously living by crime and have escaped conviction. The Government of India, as we have said, have refused to concur in this view, and the Bill provides only for the surveillance of convicted habituals and the assessment of fines on districts where crime is habitually committed with the connivance of the inhabitants. Mr. Porter, who is strongly in favour of making the proposed law applicable to bad characters, even though unconvicted, admits that the "secret" registers kept by the police contain something other than proved facts ascertained after full investigation in a court of justice. The Allahabad High Court very bluntly pronounced those so-called secret registers to contain "the fruit of rumour and suspicion and sometimes, it may be, of malice." Mr. Porter himself shows very conclusively that it was utterly impossible for the police themselves to make exact inquiry into the character and antecedents of suspected people. They have their regular detective and investigating duties to discharge, and in the matter of inquiry into character they resort to the choukidars. There is little secrecy in the registers. It is therefore, he argues, the more necessary to establish an authorised system which will bring men whose character can be proved to be bad, under the control of the magistrates and the higher officers of police. The case for legislation is undoubtedly very strong. But there is evidently little prospect of the Bill being passed this year, or even next, now that a change of Viceroys is about to take place.

LORD ROBERTS, who has never been defeated in the field, has undoubtedly got the worst of the encounter to which he rashly committed himself with the two adventurous American ladies who visited India last year, on a mission to pry into the secrets of certain cantonment arrangements. The ladies in question came, saw, and reported to the religious world in England and the United States that practices which were supposed to have been abolished in deference to a vote of the House of Commons, were still in more or less disguised operation. Lord Roberts who arrived in England just as these reports—which he and many others regarded as scandalous reports—were made public. Lord Roberts rashly pronounced the statements which the ladies had the courage to declare were based on their own personal observation and inquiry—were not true. If such things existed, he declared, they must have been brought to his notice, as Commander-in-Chief in India. The ladies reiterated their statements, and questions being asked in the House of Commons, a departmental inquiry into the facts was ordered by the Government. The ladies appeared as witnesses, and insisted in the accuracy of their allegations. Lord Roberts volunteered to give evidence also before the Committee of Inquiry. In the result, it appears that his Lordship finds that the missionary ladies were right in their statements, and that he erred seriously in giving them a too positive contradiction. He surrenders at discretion, and apologises unreservedly to the ladies against whom he so ungallantly and imprudently entered the lists. He ought to have left them and the unsavoury subject on what they dilated before shocked audiences severely alone. It is true that the immaculate Mr. Stead had devoted several pages in the *Review of Reviews* to the iniquity of an officer in high command setting the House of Commons and the orders of Government at defiance, and openly imputed to the hero of Kandahar the inexpiable guilt of mutiny. He was told that his character as a loyal soldier was at stake and must be forfeited now that these two missionary ladies had dragged to light the nameless iniquities which passed unchecked, while his lordship was Commander-in-Chief in India. It never struck the editor of the *Pall Mall* and the "Maiden Tribute" that Lord Roberts might well have had his mind so occupied with the gigantic task of working up to the highest efficiency the largest army in Asia—to say nothing of the fortification of the frontier and of the sea-coast and a thousand things besides—that there was little time to think of what passed in the secret places of the camp or the cantoon. In a similar position Mr. Stead would have had no eye for anything else. But all men are not cast in the same mould. Undoubtedly, the incident was in its embarrassing side. That Lord Roberts was not apprised of the exact nature of the precautions deemed necessary by the medical department which is charged with the care of the health of two hundred thousand men, all fair-minded people will readily understand. But his Lordship should have candidly avowed his unaquaintance with details for which a Commander-in-Chief can only be held technically responsible. He ought not to have volunteered his testimony in a matter of which, as the result has sufficiently shown, he had no personal cognisance whatever. It is sincerely to be hoped that the practical outcome of the agitation which the visit of these two ladies to India has done so much to revive and stimulate, will not be chiefly chronicled in the hospital returns of the ensuing year.

NOTWITHSTANDING all that interested persons may say regarding the increasing influence of Russia in Persia it cannot be denied that commercially, at all events, that Russia is making headway to the detriment of England. The statistics contained in the last Consular report show that last year British trade improved and Russian declined. But unfortunately this feature is quickly explained away by Consul-General Thomson. Cholera and the rigid quarantine enforced for many months by the Russians accounted for the figures which, of themselves would lead a casual observer to believe that British trade with Persia is less than the amount of Russian. Russian trade is supported and fostered by their Government, which is steadily pushing and increasing their trade in Khorassan and driving out of the market all British goods except those which Russia is unable to supply. The English and Indian trade being in the hand of a few Indians and Persians, has nothing to encourage it, and its promoters have to be content with such trade as the rapacity of the Russians cannot snatch from them. Several articles in which British traders had a monopoly are already driven out of the market, and others such as chintzes are dying a natural death. Persians, being poor, prefer whatsoever things are cheap, and do not take into account the fact that the British article is of superior manufacture. Russian agents travel throughout the country, and learning the wants of the people quickly supply them, carrying gaudy chintzes, stamped with the Shah's likeness, the Lion and the Sun, or Persian mottoes in colours to suit the crude taste of the people. The superior Manchester articles are rejected on account of their subdued colours. Russians have succeeded in securing a monopoly of the sugar trade and shortly, it is anticipated, they will also have that of the chintz trade.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of Clarence Arthur Ellis, lately a manager or clerk in the employ of the Church Missionary Society, which commenced on Monday, was concluded before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling and the same Special Jury. The prisoner was charged with the theft of Rs. 453, Rs. 637, and Rs. 105 in three separate instances, and also with criminal breach of trust in respect of those sums of money. After a trial extending over three days, the jury unanimously returned a verdict of guilty of criminal breach of trust in three instances; and the prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-General of Portuguese India, accompanied by Captain A. M. Leao, Private Secretary, Captain J. Condeca, A.-D.-C., and Dr. Rocha, Medical Attendant, arrived here yesterday, at 10-45 a.m., (local time), from Goa, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, where he was met by Dr. Rozario, acting Consul-General for Portugal, Mr. Sorabjee Maneckjee Damanwalla, Mr. J. A. de Rozario, Captain D'Costa, Commander Vianna, of s. s. Africa, Chief Officer of s. s. Africa, Mr. Perosha Rustomjee, and Dr. Castanheda. After shaking hands with those present, his Excellency drove to the Esplanade Hotel, where he will remain for about four days and then proceed to Damaun and Diu. Probably, his Excellency will pay a visit to Lord Harris at Poona. His Excellency's arrival was of a private nature.

A MEETING of the members of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was called yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of recording a resolution expressing the deep sense of their regret at the loss sustained by the Society in the death of the late Mr. Justice Telang, their President. But on account of the absence of Dr. Bhandarker and other Hindu members, who had to attend the funeral of Mr. Narayan Mahadev Parmanand, the late Naib Devan of Kutch, who died, at 2-30 p.m., yesterday, the meeting was postponed to Friday (to-morrow).

COMMENTING on Bombay's military programme, the *Pioneer* says:—The Bombay military authorities do not seem anxious to repeat the camp-of-instruction in the neighbourhood of Poona this year, on the grounds, it is said, that the Rs. 20,000 allotted by the Government of India for the Presidency is insufficient to cover all expenses connected therewith and to find the wherewithal for defence rehearsals at Aden, Bombay and Karachi. It is proposed in lieu to hold camps-of-instruction on a small scale at Kamptee, Mhow and Deesa, and a rehearsal of defence operations at Bombay. The grounds put forward for not having the big camp appear to be reasonable, and it is hoped that the Government of India will see their way to the grant of an extra Rs. 5,000, so that the Bombay military authorities may not have the plea of "want of funds" for the discontinuance of what has proved to be a most useful and highly instructive opportunity for both commanders and commanded to learn the rudiments of field service on a large scale.

A CORRESPONDENT signing himself "F. R." writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette* on behalf of the Madras Army:—"I have seen Madras troops on service in Burma and also troops from Bombay and Bengal, and for myself I would as soon have Madras sepoys with me as any others (with the single exception of Gurkhas). I have met three or four Battallions who have served in both Bengal and Madras, and I have not yet met a single officer who did not agree with me in preferring the Southern Province. Writing as I do from the Punjab, I make bold to asssert that Madras has always been, and continues to be, fifty years in advance of the Punjab. I have not yet found any one point in which the Punjab is even on a par with the Madras Presidency, and if in safety, comfort and civilisation the Punjab can attain, fifty years hence, to a point approaching the present state of Madras, so much the better for those who have to serve here."

THE election of Councillors Local at Pondicherry will take place simultaneously on Sunday, the 17th September, in all the five French Establishments in India. This has been ordered in the *Moniteur Officiel* of the 8th September.

ON the application of his Lordship the Bishop of Madras, Government has sanctioned the grant of one acre of land, free of assessment, for the construction of a Church at Bezwada.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VICEROY-ELECT.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

General Sir Henry Norman starts from Brisbane, for England, on the 7th October.

CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

Deaths have taken place at Retford, Leicester, and Gainsboro' from what has been certified to be Asiatic cholera. One death took place yesterday from cholera at Hull and another at Rotheram.

LORD ROBERTS AND THE CANTONMENT SYSTEM.

A letter has appeared from Lord Roberts, in which he admits the truth of the charges made by the American Missionary ladies in India relative to the Cantonment system. His Lordship apologises to the ladies unreservedly.

M. CHARLES DE LESSEPS.

M. Charles de Lesseps has been liberated from jail.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

Mr. J. Wilson, M.P. for Govan, Vice-President of the Anti-Opium League, replaces Mr. Caine on the Opium Commission.

LATER.

Mr. Henry Joseph Wilson, member for Holmfirth, and not Mr. John Wilson, replaces Mr. Caine on the Opium Commission.

A LIBERAL MANIFESTO.

A Manifesto has been issued by the National Liberal Federation, which dwells on the rejection of the Home Rule Bill, and declares that either the mending or ending of the House of Lords is imperative.

The Manifesto then urges the Liberal Party to act with courage and determination in order to secure the passage of the Bill.

THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY ARMIES BILL.

The Commons have, with the assent of Mr. Russell, adopted an Amendment to the Madras and Bombay Armies Bill, providing that the Commanders of the respective Armies shall relinquish their seats on the Councils.

THE CANTONMENT SYSTEM.

The majority of the Committee report that the system prevailing in Cantonments in India since 1888 is not in accord with the Resolution passed in the Commons. Sir Donald Stewart and Sir J. Peile dissent from several of the conclusions arrived at.

YACHT RACING.

In the race between the Prince of Wales yacht Britannia and the American yacht Navahoe, to Cherborg and back, the latter was beaten by two seconds.

AFFAIRS IN UGANDA.

Latest advices state that peace has been restored at Uganda, the Christians having united and expelled the Mussulmans. Sir Gerald Portal is, therefore, returning to the Coast, his presence being no longer necessary.

REVOLT AT RIO JANEIRO.

Advices from the Brazils state that Admiral D Mello with part of the Brazilian Navy at Rio Janeiro has revolted, and that his attempt to land a force was repulsed with slaughter.

THE MAHARAJAH OF KAPURTHALA IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, SEPT. 12.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala to-day witnessed a review of troops at Carlsruhe, afterwards had an audience of the Emperor William, and dined in the evening with the Grand Duke of Baden.

THE BAREILLY TRAGEDY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 13.

Hawkins, the murderer of Mr. Elliot, of Bareilly, is a Madras man, was known to be a man of violent and eccentric behaviour, though possessed of considerable ability as an engineer. After the murder he telegraphed to Madras: "Battle won, Elliot slain."

MAXIM GUNS FOR INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 13.

The first instalment of Maxim Guns have arrived at Karachi, and those intended for Chilas have just been despatched, and also that for musketry schools and experimental purposes.

MR. KIRBY'S RAILWAY SCHEME.

It is considered now highly probable that the Southern Maharatta Railway will not object to Mr. Kirby's railway being constructed, if it is allowed to work on the proposed line as well, otherwise the scheme will be strongly opposed.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO BURMA.

It is rumoured that H. E. the Viceroy will not leave Simla till November 8, and will visit Burma, arriving at Calcutta, about December 10. This has not yet been officially confirmed.

CAPTAIN LEVETT KAYE.

It is decided that Captain Levett Kaye, Assistant Resident of Kashmir, will remain at Gulmarg throughout the winter.

THE KABUL MISSION.

The Amir's reply has been received, and the Mission will start on Friday.

SIMLA RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

At the Railway Conference meeting the number of votes each delegate has is governed by the mileage of railway he represents in the Conference. In 1888 a proposal was made that the number of votes should be in proportion to the traffic as shown by the number of tons carried one mile, but this was negatived. General rules and regulation, for working the open lines of railway, are under discussion to-day.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 13.

The Railway Conference, which met at Simla on Monday, disposed of a certain routine business, and at once resolved itself into a sub-committee to consider the revision of the general rules for working the open lines of railway.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

Mr. J. P. Hewett has been appointed Secretary to the Opium Commission.

A MULETEER RUN AMUK.

A horrible tragedy is reported from Rawalpindi to have occurred on Tuesday night. A Battery muleteer ran amuk and murdered no less than eight men of the same battery. The origin of the ferocious crime appears to have been a suit in court, which was decided against the murderer, who has been arrested by the police, and is now in custody.

FATAL BOATING ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 12.

A sad boating accident which resulted in the death of three promising young soldiers of the 8th Company Eastern Division Royal Artillery, stationed at the Fort, Allahabad, occurred on the river Ganges on Tuesday. Six men of the Battery left the Fort at 10-15 a.m. on that day, on an excursion, taking with them a Battery boat. Bombardier Smith went in charge with Gunners Hill, Ashdown, Hickmans, Rouse, and Roberts as occupants. They launched the boat to the south of the Fort, and proceeded towards the Jumna, when off the battery they attempted to hoist sail at the time when the current was swift and a heavy gale blowing; and in their endeavours to do so the boat which was rolling from side to side suddenly capsized. Bombardier Smith and Gunner Hickman were first seen to go down, and it is surmised that they were drowned near there as they never rose. The other four Gunners managed to regain the craft, which however drifted at a rapid rate with the current, while the mast was over the boat; she kept careering until it was taken out at the critical moment. Rouse, who became exhausted, intimated his comrades that he could hold on no longer, and wishing them "good bye" let go his grip and was seen no more. The boat then drifted away about eight miles beyond with the three survivors still clinging on. Finding their situation dangerous they stripped themselves off their garments, sprang off, and swam ashore. They reached the barracks late in the afternoon in quite an exhausted condition. The accident was witnessed at an early stage by the men from the arsenal who rendered every assistance by throwing out planks, but unfortunately the boat which was drifting at great speed prevented the unfortunate men from getting close enough to get at them. Battery boats were soon ordered to rescue, but owing to severe weather they could render no help. At one time a craft containing two natives was seen to pass close to the scene of the disaster, but for some reason unknown it turned away without essaying any assistance. The bodies of the three men drowned, namely, Bombardier Smith and Gunners Hickman and Rouse have not been recovered as yet, and a search of the parties have been posted along the river banks to watch them.

OBITUARY.

News has been received in India announcing the death, at Walmer, while on leave in England, of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. B. Ternan, Commandant, 42nd Gurkhas. The deceased entered the Army in 1874, and in his nineteen years' service had seen a quantity of campaigning. In 1891 he was employed as Assistant Adjutant-General to the Jammu Column in the expedition against Manipur, and it was on this service that he contracted seeds of the disease, which has eventually proved fatal.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 13.

The 7th Hussars played against the Bombay Gymkhana in the polo tournament here to-day. The Hussars defeated the Bombay Gymkhana by four goals and three subsidiary goals against one goal and a subsidiary goal. Both were well mounted, but the play generally was not particularly good. Nearly all the play took place on the side of the ground, the ball being frequently driven over the edges. No falls occurred during the play. The one goal scored by the Gymkhana was the result of a splendid hit by Mr. Cecil Gray. The teams were composed as follows:—

SEVENTH HUSSARS.	BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
Mr. Fielden, forward.	Mr. Fairclough, forward.
Captain Leebert, 2.	Mr. Graham, 2.
Captain Nicholson, 3.	Mr. Cecil Gray, 3.
Mr. Warmald, back.	Mr. Prevost, back.

The 2nd Bombay Lancers will play against the Jodhpur team to-morrow.

WESTERN INDIA CLUB BALL.

The Western India Club ball took place to-night, and was a great success, H. E. the Governor, Lady Harris, H. E. General Nairne, Commander-in-Chief, and about three hundred and fifty guests being present. The gardens of the club house were beautifully illuminated, the Band of the K. O. Y. L. I supplying the music.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, SEPT. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda passed here this morning.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 13.

The s.s. Shanghai arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 13.

The mail steamer Victoria, from Australia and Ravenna, arrived from China.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firmer.

Good Dhollers	3 7-8
The Manchester Market has been firm and advancing.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 7-8
Bar Silver	34¼

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. CREALOCK, C.B., has been appointed to command a 1st Class District in India *vice* Major-General East.

AN exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Captains E. J. Sharpe and N. W. Barnardiston, Middlesex Regiment.

LIEUTENANT R. S. PHILLIPS, from 15th Madras Infantry, is appointed officiating Wing Officer on probation in the 2nd Sikh Infantry.

MAJOR A. MC. L. MILLS, 37th Dogras, is granted 12 months' leave to England on private affairs, and Lieutenant N. St. V. R. Stewart, 18th Hussars, 9 months' leave to England on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. D. WADE-DALTON, Middlesex Regiment, and Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel F. Walker, retire from the service on 18th September and 25th November, respectively, and are permitted to proceed home on or after those dates.

THE undermentioned Subalterns will arrive in India during the ensuing trooping season for appointment to the Staff Corps:—R. L. Vander Gucht, Liverpool Regiment; J. McK. T. Hogg, Berkshire Regiment; A. J. M. Higginson, West Riding Regiment; H. W. Marsden, 2nd West India Regiment; E. P. Harding and J. C. C. Angelo, North Staffordshire Regiment; and A. W. P. Knox, Royal Irish Rifles.

THE following postings are ordered:—*To 1st Battalions.*—Lieutenants W. W. Fagan, East Surrey Regiment; R. B. Barker, Welsh Fusiliers, and J. Craik-Hampshire Regiment. *To 2nd Battalions.*—Lieutenant, Colonel W. W. Lawrence and Lieutenant B. F. Milner, Royal Irish Regiment; Majors F. A. B. Talbott, Oxfordshire Light Infantry; J. B. Forster, Royal Irish Regiment; E. O. F. Hamilton, West Surrey Regiment; and C. Grant, Argyll and Southerland Highlanders; Captains N. C. Welsh and A. C. Richards, Hampshire Regiment; Captains C. E. Spearman and R. C. Boyle and Lieutenant W. O. Harvey, Munster Fusiliers; Lieutenants G. B. M. Sarel and J. Duncan, Scots Fusiliers; S. J. de Kantzow, F. B. Maurice and C. Bliss, Derbyshire Regiment; W. F. Lang, West Yorkshire Regiment; and G. Warneford, Wiltshire Regiment.

THE undermentioned proceed home during the ensuing trooping season, for duty at their respective depots:—Lieutenant A. H. Barclay, 11th Hussars; Captain Brine and Lieutenant Hulke, East Kent Regiment; Captain J. F. Riddell, Northumberland Fusiliers; Captain W. T. Bartlett, Devonshire Regiment; Captain H. Walker and Lieutenant A. C. Daly, West Yorkshire Regiment; Lieutenant J. M. Traill, Bedfordshire Regiment; Captain J. L. Look and Lieutenant C. E. Willes, Welsh Fusiliers; Lieutenant G. T. C. Carter-Campbell, Scottish Rifles; Lieutenant E. L. Mansel, East Surrey Regiment; Captain D. J. Welsh, Border Regiment; Captain G. A. Trevor, Sussex Regiment; Lieutenant H. B. O. Coddington, Hampshire Regiment; Lieutenant E. D. Fawkes, Essex Regiment; Captain H. Newton and Lieutenant E. Northy, King's Royal Rifles; Lieutenant R. A. M. Tytler, Gordon Highlanders; Lieutenant T. J. Richardson, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Captain R. Ffennell, Munster Fusiliers; Captain A. H. Rutherford, Dublin Fusiliers; Lieutenants F. G. Talbot and J. M. S. Stewart, Rifle Brigade.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IN view of the acceleration of the mails, which is shortly to be made between Calcutta and Kalka, the North-Western Railway propose altering their time-table. The disconnection at Umballa, which would have been inevitable had the present arrangements been maintained, will thus be obviated.

ANOTHER riot between Mahomedans and Hindus occurred at the village of Busantpur in the Patna Division of Bengal on the 7th. A drove of cattle were passing *en route* to Dinapore for the Commissariat in charge of some half-a-dozen Mahomedan butchers, when they were forcibly detained by a mob of Hindus. The butchers refusing to give up the cattle, a row became iminent, and the attitude of the mob became so threatening that the police, who were few in numbers, were eventually compelled to fire a volley of buckshot, killing two men and severely wounding a third. The mob then dispersed.

THE 4th Administrative Battalion N.-W. P. Volunteers, (Ghazipur Volunteers), have decided upon perpetuating the memory of their retiring Commandant by subscribing for a Challenge Shield to be named after him. It is to be left to Colonel Rivett-Carnac himself to say whether the trophy shall be offered to competition between all Volunteer Corps in Bengal, or whether it should be kept a local institution and competed for by the different units of the Ghazipur Battalion. All the conditions for the annual contest have been placed entirely into his hands, with a confidence that make the compliment the more honourable to both sides. The Corps is also going to entertain Colonel Rivett-Carnac at dinner before his departure. The night of that banquet will be a memorable one.

THE commercial treaty with the Chinese Government referring to Sikkim and Tibet, and now under course of negotiation by Mr. Hart, the Chinese Envoy, is understood to be on the verge of completion. All but the last clauses of the treaty are signed, and these will probably be completed at a meeting at Rinchingong, beyond our post at Gnatong, by Mr. Hart and the Chinese deputation. The reasons for the long delay in finishing their work it is impossible to conjecture. The question of the Sikkim-Tibet boundary beyond the Kongra Lama and Donkia Passes has still to be settled. The Tibetans claim the crest of the passes as their limit, but our maps show that Sikkim has claims to part of Tibet twenty miles north of this. Brigadier-General Channer, who has just visited the Donkia Pass and Chalamor Lake, found that the Tartars had erected a wall all along the crest of the Pass, and though civil, asserted that there was no road for Britishers beyond. The Donkia Pass, which is 18,100 above sea-level, commands a fine view of Tibet, extending for forty miles towards Lassa; the lake lying just below the Pass at an elevation of 16,500.

HIMMAT SINGH, the notorious dacoit-leader of bands which worked in Bhopal and the Central Provinces, was hanged on the 5th instant. He and thirteen others of his gang were tried by Captain Meade, Political Agent, Bhopal, and, after a patient hearing of 25 days, were found guilty. The ring-leader was condemned to death, the others to penal servitude for life, and the remaining three to ten years' imprisonment. Himmat Singh first of all made a confession, but refused to sign it and protested his innocence. He appealed to the Governor-General's Agent at Indore, but without avail. When in the condemned cell he again made a confession, and, in the hope of being accepted as an approver by the Thagi and Dacoity Department, he gave information concerning a band that has escaped being detected so far. But there was no chance of his being pardoned, as in nearly every case in which he and his followers were concerned murder had been committed. By his death Bhopal and the neighbouring country has been freed from a bold and dangerous dacoit-leader, and the robbers still at large will probably be deterred from attempting new dacoities for some time to come.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ARNOTT, Deputy Director of the Military Works Department, will succeed Colonel Sanford as Officiating Superintending Engineer, Bombay Command, a step of promotion going right through the Department, says the *Pioneer*.

COLONEL SANFORD, who has just been appointed to command the Meerut District, writes a contemporary, has 37 years' service to his credit, nearly the whole of which has been spent in India. He was first employed in the China War, and joined the Military Works Department in 1872. He had a long rest from the excitement of active campaigning until the Jowaki Expedition, when he cast in his lot with the Quartermaster-General's Department. On the outbreak of the Afghan War he was made Assistant Quartermaster-General to Sir Sam Browne on the Khyber side, and did good work in the field during the first phase of the war, but had to be content with employment in India during the second campaign in 1879-80. He became Deputy Quartermaster-General under Sir Charles Macgregor, and served in that post for five years. At the close of 1885 he accompanied Sir Henry Prendergast's expedition to Upper Burma as Commandant, Royal Engineers, but had not much chance of distinction owing to the feeble resistance offered by the Burmans. In March 1886 he was made Director-General of Military Works, and he remained in that appointment until last spring. On his vacating a difficulty arose as to providing him with further employment. He had elected for continuous service in India, and had not yet reached the age of fifty-five. Though he had the rank of Major-General for seven years, "Colonel" Sanford was still many steps from that substantive rank. His case was not an easy one to deal with, and a good deal of surprise was expressed when it was arranged that he should change places with Colonel Tomkins, more particularly as Colonel Sanford retained the rank and pay of Chief Engineer, 1st class, which ordinarily pertained to the head of the Department. The contention was, of course, that his status as Chief Engineer could not be reduced, though he might have ceased to be Director-General. The Secretary of State declined to sanction an arrangement of this kind, under which Colonel Tomkins was actually drawing less pay than his former Chief, who had become his subordinate by a turn of the wheel of promotion. This decision was only made known a few days ago, and further trouble might have arisen in connection with the question. Now, however, Colonel Sanford's appointment to the Meerut command will set the matter at rest. Not that it must for a moment be supposed that expediency has had anything to do with his selection. He has been chosen as a sound, practical soldier, and a man of unquestioned ability, and free from "fads;" and though he has not passed through the grade of Brigadier, he may be trusted soon to pick up all details connected with the command of a Division.

ONE of the many astonishing features of the currency complication, writes the Allahabad paper, has been the enormous imports of silver in the months of July and August. When the rupee went up with a bound after the 26th of June, silver fell to panic-prices. Immediately the native mind was impressed with the idea that a good opportunity offered for purchasing the white metal, and business therein was most brisk. Silver recovered very rapidly, but this did not check the purchasers. They continued to buy, and to meet the demand large shipments were made from Europe. The reason for these transactions is a simple one. The native bankers and traders do not believe that the Government can keep the mints closed. They have been accustomed to see rupees issuing in a continuous stream from the Calcutta and Bombay mints, and they cannot understand that the coining has been stopped until further notice. So they bring out their rupee hoards and buy silver at what seems a ridiculously low price. They do not pause to consider what they are to do with the metal when they have got it. They are content to keep it by them as representing so much wealth, and they are confident that by the time they want to convert it into rupees the mints will be again opened. The delusion is one which may prove costly hereafter: but time alone can serve to dispel it. If the natives choose to hoard in uncoined silver instead of in rupees, they must take the consequences. They must soon find that they have so much useless metal on their hands which will neither be received in the ordinary transactions of daily trade nor be accepted by the State in payment of its dues.

NOT a single death from cholera was reported in the Punjab in the first week in August. The cholera death-rate is usually largest in this province in August.

REUTER appears to have made a mistake in wiring the name of Sir Edward Hamley's successor as Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery. Major-General W. Arbuthnot is not a Gunner, and it is probably General Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, the late Commander-in-Chief at Madras, who has received the appointment.

THE total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta, during the week ending 2nd September, was 228 against 184 and 258 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 60. There were 7 deaths from cholera, against 7 and 11 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by one. There was no death from small-pox during the week against *nil* in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from tetanus against 6 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 80 and 42, respectively, against 84 and 20 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25·5 per mile per annum against 21·5, the mean of the last five years.

MR. J. A. ROBINSON, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Lahore, has passed orders in the case in which Azeem accused Rai Bahadur Amar Singh, and other policemen, of murdering and torturing his brother. Mr. Robinson fully and completely exonerates the police. He states that Meeran Buksh, Billa, and Amdu, the complainant's witnesses, are most noted budmashes of Lahore. The hostility of the police to these men is well known, and for these men to say that in their presence, and in the presence of others, the Inspector beat and killed a man, and then loudly ordered that his body should be thrown into a well, is simply preposterous. Besides, according to the medical evidence, it was impossible that the injuries could have been caused in the manner described by them. He had not the slightest hesitation in saying that the statements were diliberately and maliciously false, and it would be considered whether the witnesses should not be punished. The complainant was a youth, a tool in their hands, and the Magistrate would, under the circumstances, condone his mendacity.

MR. BRODRICK, M.P., was placed on the 23rd in the disagreeable position of having to prosecute a man, at the Marylebone Police Court, for horse-whipping him. As the member came out of his house in Seymour Street, Portman Square, the man in question, named Dunn, a saddler by trade, came up to him, and said he had made false statements about him in the House of Commons. Then he took out a hunting whip, and struck Mr. Brodrick with it three or four times. Dunn's case is that he has somehow been misrepresented in connection with the Committee on Sweating, and he took the course he pursued with a view of getting the question prominently before the public. He was remanded for inquiries into the condition of his mind.

WITH reference to the recent burglaries which have been alarming Simla householders for some time past, it is satisfactory to notice that the police have effected an important capture. A correspondent writes:—As a consequence of the daring burglaries which have been committed in various parts of the station, the police authorities have sent out detectives in pairs, to keep strict watch on the passers-by at strategic points on the principal thoroughfares. At about 3 o'clock, on Thursday morning, two disguised policemen watching the road from Elysium had their suspicions aroused by seeing a couple of men pass by, one with a box on his head. On being surprised, one of the burglars escaped down the khud; but the other ruffian—a Gahrwal—was captured. The box turned out to be Veterinary-Surgeon Kemp's cash-box, and contained upwards of Rs. 200. The burglars had gained admission into the office of Elysium House by first taking out a pane of glass and then unfastening the door. As yet there is no clue to the identity of the rascal who escaped.

A DECISION has at last been arrived at with regard to the assessment of compensation allowances to the income-tax. As was stated some time ago, the question was submitted for the opinion of the Advocate-General of Bengal, who decided that the assessment was covered by the provisions of the Act. It is now officially announced that "In accordance with the opinion of the Advocate-General, Bengal, the Government of India have decided that income-tax is leviable on the exchange compensation allowance sanctioned in the Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3624, dated the 18th August, 1893. No special exemption under Section 6 of the Income-Tax Act will be granted."

We have a piece of good news for the large army of "philatelists." Next year will bring the five hundredth anniversary of "John the Sea-farer," and the Portuguese Government is taking measures for its festal celebration. Amongst other things the Government has given permission to the City of Oport, with the apporoval of the Cortes, to issue a series of jubilee postage stamps, which are to be sold during the two festival days, May 4th and 5th, and perhaps also for two days following. Oporto was the birthplace of the hero. The State will only claim the actual value of the stamps; all that is over and above is to be expended by the City of Oporto upon the costs of the festival. Several stamps of varying worth are to be on sale during the two days, the lowest at 5 to 100 reis, of which 500,000 are to be issued. Of the other stamps there are to be 30,000 in all.

A CHINESE paper states "on excellent authority" that the real reason why none of the Peiyang squadron went to Bangkok, was that it was found there was not one of the squadron prepared for such a voyage without refitting, the internal condition of the iron-clads and cruisers of China's much-vaunted new navy having fallen to a very law ebb since the ships were handed over to the paternal care of the Fuhkien clansmen.

IT is estimated by Major-General Tyrrell that whereas at the time of the Crimean War, the last European struggle in which this country was engaged, the aggregate strength of the armies of the Great Powers of Europe did not exceed three millions in round numbers, to-day it is more than twenty millions. Without including the final reserves, and only reckoning those men who have been thoroughly trained as soldiers, and are liable for service beyond the frontiers, Russia has in round numbers five millions of men; France and Germany, four millions; Austria, two-and-a-half millions; Italy, two millions. And these numbers are being continually increased. Very lately France, by lengthening the duration of liability to service from a period of twenty to twenty-five years, made an enormous addition to her military strength; and the present German Army Bill contemplates a large increase in the numbers of the German Army.

AMERICAN ladies who desire to be the cynosure of neighbouring eyes are recommended by their countryman, Colonel T. A. Dodge, to adopt the Egyptian ladies' seat in lieu of riding "a la militaire." The Egyptian lady uses the man's saddle, but she does not ride with her legs hanging down; this would not suit her ideas of modesty, though her Syrian cousin does not agree with her in this, but rides exactly like a man. Our Egyptian rider shortens her stirrups until the leathers are but a couple of inches long, mounts from a block, sits on the saddle as far forward as she can, throws her feet to the rear, so that they are right under her thighs, and rides solely by balance. She attempts nothing but a balance seat, and her knees "wobble in and out" as she progresses along the street in charge of her black attendant. She is, says Colonel Dodge, a sight to behold, and unquestionably the oddest Amazon there is.

THE other night, in the district of Suwalkyer, a party of Prussian smugglers, having in their possession a quantity of lace and silk stuff, were stopped by Russian officials. The smugglers, to facilitate their escape, threw away their goods and fled to the forest over the border; but not before two of their number had been killed and two severely wounded. The goods were valued at 1,500 roubles. One-third of this sum the officials who made the capture are entitled to claim.

A GOLD CURRENCY FOR INDIA.

HOW BEST TO INTRODUCE IT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The silver legislation of the Government of India has now been in operation for some time past, and I have watched its effects with anything but satisfaction. Exchange instead of being at 1s. 4d. is nearer 1s. 3d., while as regards the future there is as much uncertainty as to its course as ever.

The causes which operate against the maintenance of the official rate are evident. Silver on the one hand and Government Paper on the other afford ample and convenient mediums of exchange. Consequently in spite of the closing of the mints the Banks and merchants need not depend upon Council Drafts alone for putting themselves in funds, and my opinion is that even if exchange rises over the official rate of 1s. 4d., the expectations of Government for a gold currency will remain unrealised. The plan which is vehemently urged on this side of withholding the selling of Council Drafts during the slack season, except at a price, will, by itself alone, not bring about the desired end, as it is well-known to all that the Secretary of State has got to sell so much every year, and if he withholds the sale temporarily he will have to make up for lost time which in its turn will again have a depressing effect on the market. It is, therefore, very necessary that some practicable measures must be at once adopted to get safely out of the desperate situation.

As I firmly believe that there is a remedy which will steer clear of the difficulty I take the liberty to put forward the following views, now that the unfortunate legislation is upon us, and we must make the best of it. My object especially is to show what in my opinion is the best and safest way of introducing a gold currency in India, as that is the only avowed and ultimate object of the Government of India in closing the mints so far as I can see. The Secretary of State should stop his drawings altogether for three or four years and raise 3 or 3½ per cent. sterling loans against his annual requirements. The natural question which then arises is, what is the Government of India to do with the money here. I would suggest that Government should employ it towards paying off every year the 4 per cent. rupee paper which is redeemable at three months' notice, and curtail its rupee debt against sterling debt so contracted. Thus the rupee paper and the Council Drafts which are now the only mediums of exchange would be in time totally withdrawn. This will bring gold into the country in place of silver as now, for the balance of our trade with Europe.

As long as the national debt of India exists in rupees and Council Drafts are drawn in rupees there is no chance whatever of introducing a gold standard in India. Government should in the first instance, convert their rupee debt into a gold one, and show by their own example to the Indian people the earnestness of their purpose and the advantages to be gained by the introduction of a gold currency.

I believe that the credit of the Government of India is such that these operations could be undertaken with ease. The Government of India would be contracting no fresh debts. They will be, on the one hand, raising sterling loans at a time when owing to the new legislation there should be no loss in exchange, while on the other they will be paying off their rupee loan. Moreover, the gain in the difference of interest between the rate of the existing 4 per cent. rupee paper and the suggested conversion into 3 or 3½ per cent. sterling paper, will be an enormous one to the country.

If Government consider this to be too gigantic a project to work out in its entirety, it might be moderated by reducing the Secretary of State's drawings to half their annual amount, and in that case it will of course take a longer period, say about six or seven years to complete the carrying out of the whole project.

I do not deny that Government may have some important factors and many details to reckon with in the consideration of a great question like this, but they can, I think, be all easily brought under control as the system here pointed out appears to me to be quite workable, though I consider that the adoption of a gold currency would be a serious blow to the commercial and industrial prosperity of the country.—Yours, &c.,

SASSOON J. DAVID.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 12.

THE 7th Hussars and the Lancashire Fusiliers played the first match, on Monday afternoon, the second match being between the Durhams and the Royal Fusiliers. The first match was not particularly interesting, as the Fusiliers appeared to have the game all their own way, and won the game by five goals to *nil*. The Hussars scored nothing, and did not appear to play with the same vigour they did on a former occasion. The Lancashires only scored one goal in the first half; the Hussars, who made two or three attempts, failing signally each time. During the second-half the Fusiliers were playing one short, a member of their team having hurt his knee was compelled to retire. Notwithstanding this, however, the Fusiliers who continually passed and repassed the ball in fine style, were able to score four goals.

The second match between the Durhams and the Royal Fusiliers was a far better game in every way, and although a great part of it took place in the Fusiliers' ground, they made some very good attempts to secure and took the ball down the ground in capital style but on each occasion it was speedily returned to the Fusiliers' side. The scoring of the second goal of the Durhams was a matter of some surprise, as one of the Fusiliers' backs successfully headed the ball out of the scrimmage, when Enderby by a well-directed kick sent it flying into the goal. This game was the cause of much excitement, and the scoring of the third goal was a signal for great applause from the spectators. The game finished well by three goals to love. The Fusiliers had an excellent goal-keeper, who saved his side on several occasions.

The semifinal tie between the Worcesters and the Lancashire Fusiliers was witnessed this evening by a large crowd of spectators, among whom the scarlet coats of the Lancashires were particularly prominent, and the enthusiasm ran very high. The Worcesters are the present holders of the cup winning it from the Lancashire Fusiliers, who held it during 1891. Both teams played very carefully, and the contest was exceedingly keen, and terminated by the Fusiliers scoring two goals to love. The Fusiliers getting possession of the ball soon after the Worcesters kicked off, took it down to the Worcesters' goal, but failed to score. The ball was next carried to the Fusiliers' goal, but their determined efforts to score were all frustrated by the goal-keeper. A minute or two later the Fusiliers claimed a foul, but the free kick gave them no advantage. Shortly afterwards the Worcesters got a free kick for "hands," which gave them nothing. The Worcesters took the ball to the other end again, but the Fusiliers' centre forward handed it over to the right wing, who drove the ball amid shouts. At half-time no further goal had been scored.

In the second half-time much of the play took place in the Worcesters' territory, three goal kicks and a free kick all failing to take the ball away. The Lancashires kept the ball well up to their opponents' goal for several minutes. The Worcesters rushed the ball up the ground once or twice, but on each occasion failed to do more than spoil their chance by kicking over the bar. The Fusiliers pressed their attack on the opponents very severely, as time was growing short, and succeeded in scoring another goal. The Lancashire Fusiliers, having won the game by two goals to love, will have to meet the Durhams in the final tie. The latter are decidedly the favourites, though it is hard to say with all the chances the game presents who will win.

THE magnificent diamond discovered the other day at Jagersfontein Mine, in the Orange Free State, is not merely larger than previously recorded diamonds—it leaves all others far behind. It is described by the Rev. John Reid, in "Good Words," as of a pure blue-white colour, and is stated to weigh just 971 carats. It is expected to cut twice the size of the finest stone hitherto known—that is, the De Beers Mine diamond, which was found in 1883 by a native who was caught in the act of attempting to conceal it. Its weight was 428½ carats in the rough, and it measured 1 7-8 inches through the longest axis, and 1½ inches square. When cut, it was reduced to 228½ carats, and was valued only at 3,000*l.* on account of its yellow colour. What the Jagersfontein stone is worth no one can as yet say.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE ordinary weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. There were also present—Messrs. Grattan Geary, E. B. Carroll, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Bhalchandra, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. Hurkissondas Narotumdas, K. M. Shroff, and K. N. Kabrajee.

A NEW LOAN.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner:—Sir,—I have the honor to apply for sanction to address Government with a view to raising a loan of 33½ lakhs. 2. The Corporation have from time to time sanctioned expenditure amounting to Rs. 16,65,523 on different works to be paid for out of a loan to be subsequently raised, the expenditure in the meantime being sanctioned against available balances. The Corporation have also undertaken liabilities amounting to Rs. 1,54,652 on account of similar works—that is Capital Works—no sanction for actual expenditure on which has yet been applied for. The details are as follows:—Drainge Work.—Love Grove Pumping Station, Rs. 4,60,948, Colaba sewerage, Rs. 7,09,608, Storm-water drains Rs. 24,519, Storm-water in Morland Road, &c., Rs. 1,80,204. Water-Works.—Works at Bhandarwada Reservoir, Rs. 1,15,500, Extension of water mains, Rs. 30,000. Miscellaneous.—Health Department stables in F and G Wards Rs. 78,744, Bigaris' Chawls, Bori Bunder, Rs. 66,000. Roads.—Wari Bunder Bridge, Rs. 1,32,652, Falkland Road Bridge, Rs. 22,000.

These works comprise a total liability of Rs. 18,20,175, but in addition to the above a large loan expenditure was in- cluded in the budget passed by the Corporation:—

Drainage.	Rs.
Sewerage of Mazagon	4,91,248
Do. Parel	3,11,488
Do. Umarkhari	3,08,327
Branch sewers to Parel Road	75,9,9
Miscellaneous Extensions and Improvements	36,871
Water-Works.	
New Distribution Mains	16,00,000
Road from Vehar to Tulsi	25,000
Improvements, Malabar Hill Reservoir	75,000
Miscellaneous.	
Milch Cattle Stables, Mody Bay	20,631
Halalkhors' Chawls, F and G wards	33,111
Bullock Stables, Girgaum Night-Soil Depot	26,642
Purchase of land on Flats	1,50,000
Total Rs.	31,54,277
Grand Total Rs.	49,74,452
Say Rs.	50 lakhs.

3. The following sums are proposed for expenditure in the following years:—

—	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Statement A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Love Grove Pumping Station	4,60,948	...	...
Colaba Sewerage	3,50,000	3,59,608	...
Storm-water drains	20,000	4,519	...
Storm-water drains in Morland Road, &c.	60,000	1,20 204	...
Works at Bhandarwada Reservoir	...	65,500	50,000
Extension of water mains	20,000	10,000	..
Health Department Stables, F and G wards	20,000	58,744	..
Bigaris' Chawls, Bori Bunder	20,000	46,000	..
Statement B.			
Wari Bunder Bridge	37,000	95,652	...
Falkland Road Bridge	22,000	...	...
Statement C.			
Sewerage of Mazagon, including Kamatipura Bazar Street sewer	...	2,63,000	2,62,575
Sewerage of Parel	...	1,60,000	1,51,488
Sewerage of Umarkhari with Kavasji Patel Tank Road sewer	87,490	1,74,980	87,490
Miscellaneous extensions and improvements of drains	30,000	6,871	..
Improvements as Malabar Hill Reservoir	50,000	5,000	20,000
Road from Vehar to Tulsi	...	25,000	...
Halalkhors' Chawls F and G wards	..	33,111	...
Bullock Stables, Girgaum Night-soil Depot	...	26,642	..
Purchase of land on Flats	1,50,000	...	...
	13,27,431	14,54,831	5,71,552
Total Rs.	33,53,821		

The total loan required to meet the cost of the works above specified is thus Rs. 33,53,821, or say 33½ lakhs, and I would propose that it be raised in three instalments:

(1) 13 lakhs before 31st January, 1894.

(2) 14½ lakhs between 1st July and 31st December, 1894.

(3) 6 lakhs between 1st July and 31st December, 1895.

4. No explanation is necessary from me with regard to the works comprised in statements A and B costing Rs. 18,20,175, for they have all received the separate sanction of the Corporation. Nor do I think the list in Statement C (last para.) proposed to be included requires much explanation. The need for the works of drainage and sewerage which are comprised in it has been repeatedly recognized, and I do not suppose that any doubt is entertained on the subject of their being proceeded with. At the same time I must inform the Corporation that the estimates on which the above figures relating to the sewerage of the Mazagon, Parel, and Umarkhari districts are based are those which were taken out in 1889 and which are now being revised, and I cannot guarantee their accuracy, except perhaps in the case of Umarkhari. But this application for a loan can no longer be postponed, and it is admitted on all hands that the sewerage of the districts referred to ought not to be delayed a moment longer than can be avoided. I have, therefore, no alternative but to submit the best figures I can, and if it should turn out that they are below the truth, a supplementary grant will have to be included in a separate application, which may perhaps raise the instalment to be issued to the public in 1894.

The improvements in the Malabar Hill Reservoir with regard to which I recently presented a report and estimate to the Standing Committee, consist in completing the work of leakage prevention by treating the distributing basin and the vaults under the filters, so as to render them water-tight. I regret that I am unable to include the estimate for the additional filtering area, which is so much required there, but the engineers and myself have not yet been able to arrive at any definite conclusion, though we expect to do so in the course of two months or less. The chawl for halalkhors in F and G wards and the bullock stable at the Girgaum night-soil depot have long been required and pressed for by the Health Officer, and the land which it is proposed to purchase on the Flats is needed for the deposit of town sweepings.

5. The Corporation will observe that I have not included the sums of Rs. 16,00,000 for new distribution mains and Rs. 20,631 for milch cattle stables in Mody Bay. With regard to the latter item, I have been unable to satisfy myself or the Corporation either that stables of the size required can be raised for such a sum or that they can be worked so as to give a fair return on the capital. With regard to the former, I have had serious doubts as to what recommendation it would be best to make, as, whatever may be thought of the main features of the scheme there are portions of it which are generally admitted to be necessary. But as a Committee is sitting on the subject which certainly will not report in time for me to include any sum which it may recommend in this application I have thought it best on all accounts to leave this matter for settlement at some future time.

6. The uncertainty which besets the figures shown against the items "Sewerage in Mazagon, Parel, and Umarkhari" renders it, I think, expedient to lump these three items together, under the head "Sewerage of Umerkhari and elsewhere." This will enable us to use the sums raised as far as they will go and the further drainage loan, which is inevitable in the future, will include, without special reference, any extra amount which may, and probably will, be required in Mazagon and Parel as well as what will be required in other districts.

7. The loan should be issued at 4 per cent., for forty years, and I have now to request sanction to being allowed to address Government on the subject. There is no time to be lost, and I have no doubt the Corporation will consent to take this matter up independently of the regular agenda, either as urgent business at an ordinary meeting, or at a special meeting.—I have, &c., H. A. ACWORTH, Commissioner.

Mr. Carroll drew attention to the present system of stabling milch-cattle in Forjett Street. The stables generally, he said, were at present a great nuisance and something ought to be done with regard to them.

The Commissioner agreed with Mr. Carroll that the present system was defective, but up to the present it had been the practice of the Municipality not to put up a stable unless it would pay. If, however, some one moved that the matter should be included in the work mentioned it would be done.

Mr. Javerilal said that on the Commissioner's own showing it was clear that the estimates of the cost of sewarage works in the Mazagon, Parel, and Umarkhari districts were based on the figures taken out in 1889, and now they were being revised. The Commissioner could not guarantee their accuracy. Under the circumstance he thought the right course to follow was to omit such of the estimates about which they had no accurate information. He proposed that these estimates be omitted from the sum of 33½ lakhs, to raise which it was proposed to obtain the permission of the Government of India.

The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram proposed and Mr. Carroll seconded that sanction be given to raise the 33½ lakhs in three instalments of 13, 14½ and 6 lakhs.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal moved as an amendment that

the amount be reduced to 25½ lakhs for the reasons he had stated.

The amendment was carried.

IMPROVEMENT OF BORAH MUSJID LANE.

It was resolved by the Committee to recommend the Corporation to acquire 977 square yards or thereabouts of land belonging to the family of the late Mr. Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, in Bora Bazaar Street, with a view of improving Musjid Lane. The estimated cost was Rs. 25,300 including 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition.

TOO MUCH ART.

Plans were placed on the table showing an ornamental arch proposed to be erected at Tansa to commemorate the completion of the water-works. Rs. 2,000 had been sanctioned by the Corporation.

The cost of the arch was estimated at Rs. 2,628.

Mr. Kabrajee, after remarking that the estimate might be reduced if there was "less art," moved that the full amount be sanctioned and that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the additional cost.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved as an amendment that the estimate be kept within the amount already sanctioned.

The amendment was lost, and on the original motion being put, it was carried by the casting vote of the Chairman.

A LARGE CLAIM ABANDONED.

The Commissioner reported to the Committee that Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Company had agree to accept the sum of Rs. 11,000 in full satisfaction of all their claims and he had directed payment accordingly.

The original claim was six lakhs and sixty-eight thousand and the decision to abandon it was received with applause by the Committee.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, the case, in which Mr. Turner, solicitor, charged Mr. Muncherji D. Wadia, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs.1,664 came on for further hearing before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Turner conducted his own case. Mr. Wadia was defended by Mr. Lowndes, barrister-at-law. Mr. Hemming was examined at some length. Witness bore out the evidence of Mr. Turner. He added that Wadia had told him that he had given the money of the cheque to Morarji Jusha. Witness did not receive the sum of Rs. 1,664 or any part thereof from the accused. Witness saw the Exhibit No. 10, which purported to be a receipt from Messrs. Turner and Hemming. It ran as follows :—"Received from Mr. Munchershaw D. Wadia the sum of Rs. 1,664, out of which Rs. 664 is retained on account of cost in suit No. 122 of 1891, leaving the balance with Mr. Wadia." Mr. Hemming said that he never signed such a receipt. He had not even seen such a receipt before. It was only in court that he saw the document. On the back of the receipt was stuck a piece of brown paper. If that brown paper was removed they would find that the piece of paper on which the receipt was given was torn off or cut off from a brief, which was also put in. The line and the water-marks on the paper resembled those on the papers of the brief. He had affixed his signature to the brief. He never gave a receipt of over Rs. 20 without a stamp. He never gave a receipt except on the form of the firm's receipt book. Wadia knew that, and he would not have accepted the receipt if it were a *bona-fide* transaction.

Mr. Lowndes: Can you say whether both the signatures are yours?—I can say about the first signature that it is either my signature, or it is a clever forgery. To the best of my belief the second signature is not mine.

Mr. Lowndes: Are you so sure as to swear that they are not your signatures, you have only to say yes or no to my question?—I swear that the struck out signature is not written by me, because "Turner" is not spelt properly; Hemming is not spelt properly; and the letter T is not like mine. I cannot swear whether the first signature is a forgery. It is either mine or so good an imitation of it that I cannot make out the difference. I am not aware that Mr. Turner swore that both the signatures were mine. I had read the reports of the hearing of the case in the *Bombay Gazette*. Sometimes I do not read both the papers. I do not remember reading in the papers that Mr. Turner said that he believed that both the signatures were in the handwriting of Mr. Hemming. I have never written the firm's name on the back of the brief-sheet except as an endorsement at the foot. I put the initials of the firm when I use stamps. I believe that all the writings on the back of the brief of Ramji Mulchand were mine. It was the custom of the solicitors in Bombay to leave the papers with their managing clerks. Mr. Wadia took away several papers, which were kept in his possession. They had agreed to pay Mr. Wadia Rs. 100 a month. He has been paid more than what was due to him.

The Magistrate adjourned the case until Tuesday next.

CO-OPERATION IN INDIA.

The following is the text of a speech delivered by Rao Saheb B. A. Gupte on "Co-operation" delivered at the recent meeting of the Industrial Congress. Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I beg to submit to you a few remarks on "Co-operation," not in capital but in work—work intellectual and physical. The preceding essay on "Agriculture," read by Mr. Namjoshi, was on the whole a good one—I like it. I also like Mr. Ozanne's remarks on it, but I must confess that I do not agree with Professor Samuel Cooke in his remarks on agricultural education. He seems to think that agricultural education must begin at the lowest stratum of the Hindu society. Mr. Chambers' lecture tells us to co-operate, and I therefore beg that you, intellectual Brahmins—you, the heads of our society—will study agricultural sciences and co-operate with the farmers. Give them the fruit of your mental labours in the shape of vernacular books, and we clerks (and you know that I am revenue secretary to H. H. Maharaja Holkar) will frame circulars and resolutions, and will with the help of the executive officers of India, see that they are obeyed and carried out by the farmers. You will thus prove that you are still the intellectual heads, we, clerks, the hands, and the farmers the other limbs of the great body of the Hindu society. I will now cite instances of what you have done. His Highness Maharaja Holkar has framed circulars—with the help of the Brahmin ministers—on the method of collecting cotton crops, and the result is the increase of price of the Malwa cotton owing to improved quality. His Highness issued instructions on manuring opium soil, and the result is seen in the fact that in the place of Rs. 2½ per *bigha* the *ryot* voluntarily offered him Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per *bigha* if allowed to grow opium. Of course, this was a thing of the past, when opium fetched Rs. 65 to Rs. 68 per *dhadi* of five *seers*. And now although it fetches only Rs. 17 to Rs. 19 a *dhadi*, I assure you that if the learned Opium Commission advises them to give up opium cultivation and to grow wheat, they will shake their heads and walk away. They will not obey the Commission. Similar advantages have been reaped by the farmers of Indore through the instructions that emanated from learned Brahmin heads. I will now come near your home, and quote an example from Dr. Voelcker's Report, to which Mr. Ozanne referred, and which I studied through the kindness of the Government of India, who have supplied me with a copy. I mean the manufacture of poudrette or night soil. Dr. Voelcker pays the highest compliment to your citizen, Rao Saheb Godbole, who first started the depot. The result is that your Municipality gets every year Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 45,000, and the farmers of Poona get a profit of thousands. Now Mr. Godbole is an educated Brahmin and the farmers are still as innocent of education as they were centuries ago. Let me give you some instances of co-operation in the development of the Industrial Arts. You, perhaps, know that I have worked at Poona for three months and a-half as Mr. Campbell's Assistant in writing for the *Bombay Gazetteer* a description of the Industrial Arts of this city, and that I have gone from door to door among the artisans to study their processes of manufacture. I found in Shukarwar Peth that the Ghatti coolies have been co-operating with the coppersmiths in hammering copper-sheets to facet shapes and that the artisans get time to facet and polish them with the result that the single-handed artisans of Nasik are left behind in the race, and the ancient copper and brass industry of that city is also being left behind in the competition. One more instance I will add. In the Kasba Peth, I found that the brocade weavers of this city have secured the co-operation of their Moslem brothers of Benares in designing the brocades by arranging for them the beddles and the treddles, with the result that the Old Yeola brocades of the Nasik District are nowhere in the run. This must be the result of an educated guide I feel quite sure. I, therefore, beg you will not be discouraged at the adverse remarks of Professor Samuel Cooke, and will continue to give us the advantage of your high education and your superior intellect. I am very thankful to you for your kindness in allowing me to give you my humble experiences of the advantages of co-operation in work, intellectual and physical.

To Cure Skin Diseases—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles

RIOTERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

At the Special Court held yesterday morning at the Common Jail, Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the cases against the Mahomedan rioters. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Crown.

Before proceeding with any fresh cases, his Worship called up Goolam Mahomed Jaffer, whose case had been tried on the previous day, for assaulting a Hindu lad on the Jail Road and sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Brewin then placed before the Magistrate Eboo Adamji, a Borah, on a charge of rioting, under Section 148, on the 11th ultimo, on the Erskine Road. The Public Prosecutor conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Kapadia defended the accused.

Constable Gannon, being examined by Mr. Little, said that at four or half-past four o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th ultimo he saw the accused, with ten other Mahomedan rioters, assaulting stray Hindoos on Erskine Road. The accused had a big stick in his hand, with which he was striking stray Hindus. Witness arrested the accused and confined him in the Null Bazar Police Chowkey. At 9 o'clock on the night of the same day the witness, to his great surprise, saw the accused with a stick in his hand at the junction of the Five Roads. Witness re-arrested him and again locked him up in the police chowkey. Witness took no notice of the Hindus assaulted by the accused. He could not say how the accused had effected his escape from the police chowkey.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kapadia, the witness said that he could not say how many Hindoos had been assaulted by the accused.

Police havaldar No. 207C said he saw Mr. Gannon arresting the accused on both the occasions.

The accused in his statement denied the charge and said it was a false charge brought against him by the police.

His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Magistrate then delivered his decision in the case of Bavia Dadamia and thirty others, who were arrested at Golpitha, and who stood charged with rioting, rioting with dangerous weapons, and assaulting the police in execution of their duties. Out of these thirty-one prisoners Nos. 2, 7, 9, and 15 did not respond to their bail; while the accused Nos. 3, 13, 18, 19, 20, and 27 who had not been identified were discharged. The accused Nos. 4 and 28, who were boys, were sentenced to receive twelve stripes, and the accused No. 25, about whose taking part in the rioting there appeared to be some doubt, was given the benefit of that doubt and discharged. The accused No. 23 had been identified, but as the part he had taken in rioting did not amount to the committing of a serious offence and was confined to the throwing of stones at Hindoos, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment. The remaining sixteen accused were convicted under Sections 148 and 149 of the Indian Penal Code. As regards the plea of provocation urged in their defence the Magistrate remarked "I cannot accept the plea of provocation, if proved, as justifying the abrogation of the laws. It would be an acknowledgment that for the redress of wrongs the persons aggrieved may retaliate by committing the most serious offences on their aggressors." Each of the sixteen accused was sentenced to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused No. 1 who was suffering from eczema, his Worship said, would be recommended, if necessary, to the Government for mercy in regard to his sentence.

After the disposal of the above case, four Mahomedans were charged by Mr. Brewin, with rioting on Saturday, the 12th ultimo, at Two Tanks. Mr. Little conducted the prosecution, while Mr. DeSouza defended the accused.

It appears that on Saturday, the 12th August, there were fightings going on at Two Tanks between the Mahomedans and the Hindus, and Inspector Nelmes, with a few policemen, was trying to separate the combatants and to quell the disturbances. He was struck with an empty bottle and some stones. The mob was then ordered to be dispersed, but on refusing to do so, it was charged. The four accused persisted in maintaining the position they had taken up and declined to move from the spot, and consequently they were ordered to be arrested. The accused No. 1 and 2 were arrested by Inspector Nelmes, while the rest of the accused were arrested by other policemen.

After recording the evidence of some policemen who had arrested the accused, the Magistrate proceeded to take the statements of the accused who pleaded "not guilty."

Taking into consideration the nature of the case, Mr. DeSouza recommended to his Worship to deal with his clients leniently.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that although the accused should be taught to obey the orders of the police in such trying times, as if those orders or commands were delivered in the interest of the public peace and for the good of the city, he was inclined to give weight to Mr. DeSouza's recommendation. Each of the accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Brewin then charged eight Mahomedans before the Court, with behaving in a disorderly manner on the public roads. The accused having pleaded guilty to the charge, and promising not to behave in a like manner in the future, were ordered to pay a fine of one rupee each.

This concluded the business of the Court at the Common Jail.

The cases against those accused, who were arrested on Friday, the 11th ultimo, and who were subsequently released on bail, will be heard to-morrow (Friday), at the Esplanade Police Courts.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at the weekly sitting of the Court yesterday and disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE REHMUBHAI HABIBBHAI.

Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne moved for a rule "nisi" calling upon the Official Assignee to show cause why the order of adjudication, passed against the insolvent, should not be set aside.

His Lordship granted the application which was made returnable on the 4th October.

RE MOOLJI TOOKA.

Mr. Sithur, for the insolvent, appeared to show cause against the rule "nisi" obtained by an opposing creditor calling upon the insolvent to show cause why his petition should not be dismissed.

His Lordship, after hearing Mr. Sithur, made the "rule" absolute, observing that the insolvent had done nothing, for the last eight months.

RE LEE CHICK CHEE.

On the motion of Mr. Manker for an opposing creditor, the hearing of the matter was postponed for a week.

RE VIJBOOKUNDAS KAHANDAS.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, his Lordship granted the insolvent permission to amend the schedule and an extension of interim order.

RE DEVIDAS PRAGJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for and obtained an interim order.

RE COOVERJI MEGHJI.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent moved for an extension of interim order, leave to amend the schedule and serve notices on the creditors.

The application was granted.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.

The half-yearly examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitor of the High Court commences on the 4th proximo, and will be continued on the three following days. The examiners are Mr. G. H. Farran, acting Commissioner and Master in Equity; Mr. E. B. Raikes, acting Clerk of the Crown; and Mr. Jivajee Ghandi, of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi, Solicitors. The following articled clerks have obtained permission to appear at the examination:—Mr. Mahadev Virji Broker, articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga; Mr. Muncherahaw Bomonjee Chothia, articled clerk to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw; Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee Wadia, articled clerk to Messrs. Brown and Moir; Mr. Shripat Khanderao Vijayakar, articled clerk to Mr. Khanderao Moroji; Mr. Dhanjishah Palonji Mistry, articled clerk to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani; Mr. Jamshedji Dhunjibhoy Sookhia, articled clerk to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bower; Mr. Nusserwanji Dhunjibhai Setna, articled clerk to Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, and Kolah; and Mr. Sorabjee Dadabhoy Bastawalla, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji.

ESPLANADE BANDS FUND.

We have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following amounts towards the above fund. The amount is gradually creeping up, but we shall be glad to see the total four or five times the present amount before closing the list:—

Previously received	Rs.	99	8
A. B.	"	5	0
	Rs.	104	8

CRICKET.

The following are the names of those engaged to play in the match, this morning, between Mr. Raikes' team and the Eleven of the Schools' Association:—

Mr. Raikes' team:—Raikes, Johnson, Cave, Lowndes Marshal Reid, Macleod, K. Mistry, K. Vakil, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, E. Daver, Kirtikar, and A. N. Other.

Association Team:—Robinson (Cathedral High School), Andeen (St. Peter's), O'Donoghue (St. Mary's), Stuart (Byculla Scottish), H. Billimoria and B. Billimoria (New High School), Bennett and Guzdar (Sir J. J. School), Kanga (Elphinstone), Dustoor (Fort High), and K. Divecha (Proprietory).

Dr. Macartie will captain the boys.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL VS. FORT HIGH SCHOOL.

A cricket match was played between the Elphinstone High School and the Fort High School, at the Esplanade, on the 9th instant. The following are the scores:—

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J N Gorporia, b Daver	0	b B Bottlewala	4
R D Kanga, b Daver	16	not out	20
N K Patel, c Mody, b Daver	0	c Wadia, b Daver	0
F A Vakharia, c S Bottlewala, b Driver	12	b B Bottlewala	0
S D Pai, b Daver	0	run out, b S Bottlewala	11
H K Debu, b Daver	3	b B Bottlewala	10
B K Panthaki, c Dastur, b Driver	1	b S Bottlewala	1
B T Limbuwala, b B Bottlewala	8	c Dastur, b Daver	1
F F Guard, c S Bottlewala, b Driver	1	b Tadiwala	9
S W Patel, c Wadia, b Driver	3	c Dastur, b S Bottlewala	8
P J Engineer, not out	0	b Tadiwala	0
Extras	2	Extras	15
Total	46	Total	79

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B.	M.	R.	W.	2nd Innings. B.	M.	R.	W.
S L Daver	15	5	15	5	12	6	17	2
B F Bottlewala	11	4	12	1	14	6	15	3
K R Driver	11	5	17	4	3	0	9	0
S F Bottlewala					12	4	16	3
F M Tadiwala					5	1	7	2

FORT HIGH SCHOOL.

1st Innings.	
M C Dastur, b Limbuwala	1
F P Colabawala, c Patel, b Limbuwala	6
F M Tadiwala, l-b-w, b Limbuwala	0
K D Movdawala, b Limbuwala	3
S F Bottlewala, c Patel, b Limbuwala	0
K R Driver, c Engineer, b Kanga	6
N R Walia, c Pai, b Kanga	1
R P Meheromji, b Kanga	4
S L Daver, c Engineer, b Kanga	0
B F Bottlewala, not out	3
N M Mody, b Limbuwala	4
Extras	8
Total	36

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	B.	M.	R.	W.
R D Kanga	16	11	7	4
* B T Limbuwala	16	6	21	6

* Bowled one wide.

SURAT HIGH SCHOOL VS. AHMEDABAD HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

A match between the above Clubs was played at Surat on the 10th and 11th instant, and was won by the Surat High School C. C. by 56 runs.

In the 1st Innings the Surat High School C. C. scored 78 runs, of which Ardesar Green (not out) contributed 22 and C. G. Patva 13; while the Ahmedabad players scored only 17, the highest score being 4 of Yeshvant.

The second Innings was played on the 11th. On that day the Surat players made 40 runs with 4 wickets down and declared their innings closed. The Ahmedabad team made a better figure in the second innings. They scored 45 runs, of which Gaffur contributed 20.

Y. M. C. A. VS. BOMBAY CUSTOMS C. C.

An interesting, and at the same time exciting, cricket match was played on Saturday between these two Clubs, on the Co-operage, which resulted in a victory for the Customs by seventeen runs. For the Young Men's F. Clark played a careful innings of thirteen runs, J. Waller and George also scoring ten and nine, respectively. G. Kelly and P. W. Jackson bowled well for the Customs, Kelly taking six wickets for twenty-six runs, and Jackson three wickets for sixteen runs. The Y. M. C. A. were disposed of for forty-five runs. For the Customs, W. H. Jackson batted well, scoring seventeen runs, C. F. Smith also scoring seven runs, F. Clarke was the most successful bowler for the Y. M. C. A., taking five wickets for fourteen runs. James securing two wickets for twenty runs. The Customs total was sixty-two runs, thus leaving them the victors by seventeen runs.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

Spoon competitions were held at Colaba on Saturday afternoon, the 9th instant. Distance 500 and 600 yards. Several fairly good scores were made at 500 yards; at 600 yards there was a falling off, owing to the squally weather.

The Revolver competition was also open, the two best scores being: Gunnery Instr. J. Bedford, Royal Navy, 22; Sergt. W. Fry., G. I. P. Railway Vols. 16. The next competition will be held on Saturday afternoon, the 23rd instant. The following are the scores:—

500 yards.	Score.
Sergt-Major D Clay, Royal Artillery	42a
Sergt-Major J Kelly, L N Lancashire Regt	41b
Gunnery-Ins J Bedford, Royal Navy	41b
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	40c
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vol	33b
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifle	36d
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Bo Vol Rifle	35
Vol M T Mullen, Bo Vol Rifle	33
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifle	32
Sergt T H Abraham, S M Ry Vol	32
Gunner P E Flower, Bo Vol Arty	30
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Vol J Bowler, G I P Ry Vol	27
Vol J Minness, G I P Ry Vol	21
Bandmaster J Harvey, L N Lancashire Regt	22

a Handicapped 9 Points; b Handicapped 6 Points; c Handicapped 3 Points, Winner of 1st Spoon; d winner of 2nd Spoon.

600 yards.	Score.
Gunnery Ins J Bedford, Royal Navy	35a
Sergt T H Abraham, S M Ry Vols	34b
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	33b
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	33b
Sergt-Major J Kelly, L N Lancashire Regt	32b
Gunner P E Flower, Bo Vol Artillery	31c
Vol J Minness, G I P Ry Vols	30d
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	30d
Lce-Corpl J Harbottles, Bo Vol Rifles	29
Sergt-Major D Clay, Royal Artillery	28
Band Master Harvey, L N Lancashire Regt	26
Vol Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Vol Bowler, G I P Ry Vols	20
Vol Row, Bo Vol Rifles	9
Vol Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	8

a Handicapped 6 Points, Winner of 2nd Spoon, b Handicapped 6 Points; c Handicapped 3 Points; d, Winner of 1st Spoon.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING, 1893.

Notice.—Tickets of admission to the subscriber's enclosure at the Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament during the week ending 23rd September and the Athletic and Mounted Sports Meeting on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, October, are now being issued to subscribers of not less than Rs. 10, to the expenses of the meeting.

Entries.—Intending competitors are reminded that the following are the latest dates for the receipt of entries for the various events:—

Athletic Sports, 9th and 10th October.—Entries close 5th October.

Mounted Sports, 11th and 12th October.—Entries close 5th October.

Lawn-tennis Single Tournament, during the week ending 14th October.—Entries close 7th October.

Double Tournament during the week ending 21st October.—Entries close 14th October.

Golf.—Scratch Match 9th and 10th October, Handicap competition 11th and 12th October.

Handicap competition 13th October.—Entries close 5th October.

Bowling Handicap, during the week ending 14th October.—Entries close 5th October.

The majority of events are open to members of all recognized clubs in India and to the Services, except where otherwise stated in the prospectus, and it would be a great convenience if intending competitors would send in their entries with all necessary particulars at the earliest possible date.

The Committee beg to remind up-country sportsmen of the concession in fares which the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I., North-Western, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Companies have kindly consented to make in favour of competitors taking part in the meeting.

Full particulars of all these concessions and of the various sports and competitions that will take place, will be found in the prospectus of the meeting which will be sent on application to the undersigned.

In addition to the sports and competitions notified above there will be a Smoking Concert in the Gymkhana Pavilion on the 13th October at 9 p.m., and the Annual Gymkhana Dinner will take place in the Pavilion on Saturday, the 11th October.

H. M. STEUART,
F. W. SHAW,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay Gymkhana, 13 September, 1893.

PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited, was held in the registered office of the Company, Fort, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee presiding. The following report of the directors with the resolutions embodied therein was adopted:—"Your directors have the pleasure to submit their report, together with the audited balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the year ending 30th April 1893. They are glad to say that the season under report was favorable, the rains being throughout good and timely for cultivation throughout the Soonderbuns. During the year the crops being generally good and the paddy market being favorable, the company was able to make a good cash collection. The actual cash receipts this year amounted to Rs. 3,95,167 as against Rs. 2,30,591 of the previous year, and it will be seen from the following statement that the debts against ryots were reduced by Rs. 32,561 including bad debts written off. This year only a small item of Rs. 2,392 is written off the ryots outstanding doubtful debt fund account. This year there is an increase of 10,843 beeghas under cultivation owing to the settlements of new lands, principally in lots Nos. 31, 29, 43 and 136. The directors beg to state that there is still more land available for settlement chiefly in lots Nos. 43, 133 and 134 and they are trying to settle this. There is an increase also in the annual rent and revenue of Rs. 7,376 which is owing to the progressive rents obtained. There would have been a greater increase, had it not been for the fact that some portion of land was free of rent. This progression will go on and the increase in the revenue will be continued until the maximum rates are reached. Your directors regret to say that the negotiations mentioned in the last report for the letting of the rice mill failed. This matter still engages the attention of your directors. As regards the Norton's Tube well, we have to repeat with regret the same want of progress; during the year under report no satisfactory movement has been made. You will have observed from the last year's report that the services of an expert from Pondicherry were engaged in order to get the boring work completed. He did his best in the execution of the work, but owing to the unfortunate circumstances of the dredger having been blocked up in the sands below, the rods were cut; your directors first thought of taking out the dredger and getting the work finished, but when they were informed of the heavy expense to extract the dredger, and of the uncertainty of success, they were obliged to give up the idea, and thought of securing the small quantity of water that is coming out of the well by means of building a small tank to collect the same. With what little experience they have gained from the present operation, they think that if these tubes are bored in any other estate, the operation will perhaps be successful, and they think of boring elsewhere after the current monsoon is over. You will observe that there is an increase of Rs. 27,475 on the expenditure side during the year, particularly in the maintainance of estates, and agent's zamindary establishment, as well as for the unexpected repair works done to the jetties and foreshores. It is necessary to state that as the area of cultivation is increasing annually the expenses for supervision and repairs must also increase. An additional expense of Rs. 2,382 was also incurred on account of repairs to the company's steam launch. The amount collected for Pottah salamis, viz., Rs. 9,268-4-0, and this with Rs. 437 being the amount of forfeited twelfth dividend, have been added to the reserve fund. The following amounts have been transferred from the profit and loss account:—Rs. 500 to the credit of the moveable property for depreciation. Rs. 4,369-2-7 to the credit of boring operation account. Rs. 13,200 to the credit of the reserve fund and riots' outstanding doubtful debt fund for interest on these items. Rs. 2,294-12-0 to the credit of reserve fund and Rs. 6,191-15-9 to the credit of ryots' outstanding doubtful debt fund. These two funds now stand at Rs. 2,24,000 and Rs. 25,000 respectively. After making these appropriations, the balance to the credit of profit and loss account amounts to Rs. 1,15,389-10-11 and your directors recommend that a dividend of Rs 19 per share be paid absorbing Rs. 1,14,000, carrying forward the balance of Rs. 1,389-10-11 to next years' account. Mr. S. S. Solomon, the chairman of the Company, having left for England on leave of absence, Mr. S. E. Shellim was appointed an additional director during Mr. Solomon's absence, and the shareholders will have to confirm his appointment. The shareholders have to appoint two directors in the place of Messrs. S. E. Shellim and B. R. Mody, who retire by rotation from the Board, but who are elegible for re-election. They have also to appoint two auditors for the year ending 30th April 1894 and to fix their remuneration."

The customary compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

THE ANTI-NAUTCH MOVEMENT.

The following is a copy of the Memorial which has been forwarded, with a large number of signatures, to His Excellency the Governor of Madras and H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India:—

The Humble Memorial of the undersigned members of the "Hindu Social Reform Association" of Madras and others.

Most Respectfully Showeth,—That there exists in the Indian Community a class of women commonly known as Nautch-Girls. That these women are invariably prostitutes. That countenance and encouragement are given to them and even a recognised status in society secured to them by the practice which prevails among Hindus to a very undesirable extent, inviting them to take part in marriage and other festivities, and even to entertainments given in honour of guests who are not Hindus. That this practice not only necessarily lowers the moral tone of society, but also tends to destroy that family life on which national soundness depends, and to bring upon individuals ruin in property and character alike. That this practice rests only upon fashion and receives no authority from antiquity or religion, and accordingly has no claim to be considered a National Institution, and is entitled to no respect as such. That a strong feeling is springing up among the educated classes of this country against the prevalence of this practice, as is evinced among other things by the Proceedings at a public meeting held in Madras on the 5th May, 1893. That so keenly do your Memorialists realise the harmful and degrading character of this practice that they have resolved neither to invite Nautch-Girls to any entertainment given by themselves nor to accept any invitation to an entertainment at which it is known that Nautch-Girls are to be present. That Your Memorialists feel assured that Your Excellency desires to aid, by every proper means, those who labour to remove any form of social evil. That Your Memorialists accordingly appeal to Your Excellency as the official and recognised head of society in the Presidency of Madras and as the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress, in whose influence and example the cause of purity has ever found support, to discourage this pernicious practice by declining to attend any entertainment at which Nautch-Girls are invited to perform, and thus to strengthen the hands of those who are striving to purify the social life of their community.

And Your Excellency's Memorialists, will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

Writing on the subject of "Foreigners in London," in "The Sunday at Home," Mrs. Brewer assures us that she is only speaking of what she has herself witnessed over and over again when she states that learned men among the Germans are not unfrequently seen selling papers, matches, oranges, or cheap jewellery in the streets in order to ward off starvation. Many a night they do not know where to find a roof over their heads, and still they come. The other day a young German told Mrs. Brewer that he had been induced to leave his home and come to London from having heard that if he were unabled to get work here the Salvation Army would take care of him free of cost.

The formation of syndicates for keeping prices at a high level is not confined in Russia to sugar manufacturers. Efforts in this direction have been made, although not with much success, by the petroleum refiners of the Caucasus and proprietors of iron works at St. Petersburgh and elsewhere. A curious incident, in which the latter played a strange part, is referred to by the British Consul at the Russian capital. The Russian Government invited tenders for a large supply of shells for the War Department, and the representatives of the larger foundries leagued themselves together to secure the order for themselves, and to crush an unwelcome outsider, whose tender was a very much lower one, but which left him a sufficient margin for profit. The collusion of the agents of the large foundries having been discovered in time by the War Office, the contract was given to the small contractor, and severe censure on the former was conveyed in an Order of the Day published in the "Official Gazette."

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrations, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

CONFLICTS WITH GOHAR KHAN.

A sharp conflict took place between the men of Mir Mahomood Khan, the new Khan of Kalat, and the men of the rebel Gohar Khan, at a place called Pundran situated a few miles from Kalat, and where Gohar Khan is stated to have occupied a strong position in the hills. It appears that recently Mahmood Khan sent three hundred sepoys, one hundred sowars and two guns under an experienced Pathan commander to Pundran, where it was expected Gohar Khan would come out of his stronghold to commit a series of more depredations in the adjacent villages. On seeing Mahmood Khan's men Gohar Khan is stated to have come out and a fight ensued. At the end of which it was found Mir Mahmood Khan's losses were six killed and twelve wounded while Gohar Khan's loss was only four wounded. There must have been a number killed also, but as Gohar Khan conducted his warfare from a strong and well protected position it was impossible to estimate his loss. The fight would have lasted longer and might have resulted in the total annihilation of Gohar Khan's men if they stayed a few hour, longer. But, like a rascallion marauder, Gohar Khan on finding his position rendered weak, took to his heels, his men following him, and hid themselves in the hills where they could not be pursued. Mahmood Khan's men were, however, on the look out, and had occupied various passes leading to Gohar Khan's stronghold. It was expected that when Gohar Khan comes out next to organise a loot of provisions he will be again attacked, and this time with better effect. Hence, again, a few days ago, Mahmood Khan sent 400 sepoys, 100 sowars and two guns to the village of Mulla where Gohar Khan and his men were expected to be. Here Mir Mahmood Khan's force again attacked Gohar Khan who had about 300 men with him. The fight lasted for two hours or so in the course of which one man was killed and five wounded on Mahmood Khan's side and some killed and wounded on Gohar Khan's side. After the fight Gohar Khan escaped into the hills of Chakrat, while his men surrendered. Mahmood Khan's men are now at Zehri. Sardar Reshid Khan of Sarawan with 250 men has gone towards Chakrat *via* Sorab, with the view of capturing Gohar Khan who is now with only 20 men. Sardar Khan Rindh, who has about 1,500 fighting men with him, is also preparing to go in pursuit of Gohar Khan *via* Mulla. He is believed to have rejoiced at the prospects of rendering assistance to Government. Kaisar Khan Magsi has also about 1,000 men ready with him and is marching towards Moola for the same purpose. All roads and passes have been closed against Gohar Khan who has little or no chance of escaping into Persian Kalat.

According to information received from another source also Gohar Khan in his recent conflict experienced a severe reverse which broke up his ranks and induced him to leave the field. The troops already in Kalat are believed to be sufficient to quell a disturbance such as organised by Gohar Khan whose career may be said to have been effectually cheked by Mahmood Khan's men, who had the British troops at their back to assist them.

A squadron of Cavalry left Quetta for Mustang and Mungachur on the 31st ultimo in relief of Captain Butler's squadron which has left for Kalat to replace Captain Cartwright's squadron which marched from Kalat as personal escort with Major Temple, Political Agent, who is trying with the help of Sardar Asad Khan and four Sowars of Jhalwan to restore peace and quiet in Kalat.

As Gohar Khan has now been defeated the troops will not march from Quetta as it was first thought. The order directing the troops to hold themselves in readiness is countermanded. This shows that everything is now quite in Kalat. But as long as Gohar Khan has his liberty he is bound to do mischief and harrass Mir Mahmood Khan, and it will, therefore, be inadvisable to remove the troops from Kalat until Gohar Khan and a few of his leading disciples are either captured or caused to surrender. If a few companies of British and Native troops, which we hear will form the Agent Governer-General's escort in the event of his going to Kalat are made to march through the villages of Kalat it will have wholesome effect upon the tribes, and particularly on Gohar Khan who, we have reason to believe, is still in the vicinity of Kalat.

Some of the Brahuis of Quetta seem to think that Gohar Khan who has often before experienced the effects of the strong hand of British justice and retribution will never fall into the hand of the Government alive. If he finds himself hemmed in and defeated and escape rendered impossible, he will commit suicide and will ask his followers before dying to bury his body in the grave he has dug for himself at his village.

With reference to the history of Gohar Khan as given in our issue of the 23rd August 1893, we have been requested to say that the statement contained therein so far as it said that Gohar Khan had made a criminal assault on Rai Ganpat Rai was incorrect. The fact is that when Rai Ganpat Rai was Extra Assistant Commissioner at Quetta in 1888, he had to send Gohar Khan to the jail in certain political cases. He ordered Mir Hazar Khan, who was then Inspector of Police at Quetta, to take him and his brother Pasund Khan in his charge and to place them in the jail at Quetta. Directly the Inspector attempted to carry out the orders Gohar Khan and his brother assaulted him. It was then that Rai Ganpat Rai with the permission of the late Sir Robert Sandeman had them hand-cuffed and taken to the jail. Gohar Khan and his brother did not attempt or even meant to commit an assault on Rai Ganpat Rai, and therefore the statement contained in our paper that Gohar Khan committed an assault on him is incorrect.—*Baluchistan Gazette.*

RUGBY UNION CHALLENGE CUP.

CALCUTTA VS. BLACK WATCH.

The above teams again met on the Calcutta ground on Friday evening before a very large concourse of spectators, to play off the tie for the above trophy. After a most warmly contested and exciting game the result was in favour of Calcutta by one goal to *nil*. Calcutta played a very steady and combined game, compelling their opponents to act on the defensive almost throughout. During the first period Calcutta had the better of the game the leather being almost confined to the territory of their antagonists, whose tackling and collaring were superb. During the second half, the Black Watch showed up, but in the scrimmages weight told, and the leather was again driven into their territory, where the game was stoutly contested. During the first period, the Black Watch were forced to touch down twice, but having put on a spurt at the latter stage, one of the men ran in but the try was disallowed on the score of offside. The decision of the referee did not meet with the approval of the Black Watch, and an objection was lodged after the game. The Black Watch started the ball from the river end, and their opponents smartly responding, a series of warm scrimmages were formed in the former's territory. After a protracted struggle, which resulted in two touch downs by the Black Watch, the whistle sounded for half time without any advantage having been gained by either team. After crossing over, the ball partly remained in neutral territory, and partly in that of Calcutta for some time. Series of warm scrimmages were again the order of the day in the Black Watch territory, when a penalty kick was converted into a goal by E. Watson resulted, and decided the issue of the match.

Calcutta:—Back—J. C. Orr. Three-quarter Backs—H. R. Carruthers, E. A. Watson, E. Watson. Half Backs—Gresson, Bartholomew. Forwards—Christian, Woods, McVittie, Phillips, Pickford, Jones, Grazebrook, Kitson, and Smith.

Black Watch.—Back—George. Three quarter Backs—Bomeswetch, Anania, Lemendine, White. Half-Back—Murphy Redesdale. Forwards.—Inglebert, Perroux, Vardon, M. Anania, C. Heberlet, Lemondine, Moses, Hale.

Some rather serious collisions are reported to have occurred between Russian and Finnish troops stationed in adjoining summer camps near Willmarstrand in Finland.

One admirer at least of the old press-gang is still among us in the person of Major-General Tyrrell, who confesses to a feeling that this rough and ready mode of recruiting for the defence of the country was "not an unmixed evil" whenever he sees "a lot of 'corner-men' loafing about at public-houses. I share (he adds) the same feeling whenever I go into a draper's shop, and when I see those able-bodied men dribbling out yards of ribbon, cutting off yards of calico, and asking their lady customers what is the next womanly office they can do for them." Then it is that Major-General Tyrrell feels, as he puts it, "real regret that the press-gang is not in existence."

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE CURRENCY OUTLOOK.

The Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writing on the 9th inst says:—The hostility of the bimetallists, and the severe criticism which they have passed on the late act of the Government of India in closing the mints, has tended to elicit a certain amount of cautiously expressed sympathy on the part of the gold-bugs in favour of that much-abused measure. It is a sympathy which I say is cautiously expressed, for it only suggests that a remedy was necessary, and the opposition of the bimetallists has strengthened the suggestion into a half-hearted admission that the remedy applied is justified to a certain extent, and is worth watching. Whether when it comes to India importing gold for use as currency everyone in the city of London will be stricken with the horror and apprehension which Mr. Balfour lately spoke of, is a problem of the future. How we should like to be able to measure the distance which divides us from that horizon! For the trade of India this doubt as to the cost of finance, that is, this hovering between a phantom and a fixed ratio, is extremely harassing. Even those who gave evidence before the Herschell Committee to the effect that the fluctuations of silver did not obstruct the conduct of trade on a gold basis, must find it extremely difficult now to estimate with any degree of accuracy whether the basis of to-morrow will be up, or down, or steady; and for operations which require, as nearly all operations do, a longer radius, there is nothing but "darkness visible," serving only to discover pitfalls and disappointed hopes. Surely this is not a condition of finance and trade which does credit to the Government of India.

Under circumstances which lately existed with Council bills in competion with the open mints, there was a reasonable discretion left with the Secretary of State in selling, or not selling, his drafts to the highest bidder. The discretion may not have been always reasonably used, but it was perfectly reasonable that the discretion should be exercised, and exercised on commercial principles. But at the present time, when the doubt as to what the Secretary of State will do next, is one of the most potent factors in the exchange market, it is at least questionable whether the policy of keeping the public in the dark is a judicious one. For instance, if it was announced that the Secretary of State would be ready to receive tenders up to next Wednesday to the extent of Rs. 40 lakhs at say, 1s. 3½d., this would at once establish a basis on which trade could be carried on. It is true that the banks would try the market all round to get cheaper returns. But this they will do in any case. And under present circumstances, the facility of the banks to underbid the Secretary of State depends entirely on the balance of trade. The time of the year is approaching when Council bills will be a necessity. And possibly the necessity might already have arisen had it not been that the export trade, which is undoubtedly dull, from causes entirely removed from the operation of the late change in the currency laws, has been further depressed by the extreme uncertainty attending exchange.

This suggestion is probably more especially applicable to our trade with silver using countries, with whom an important adjustment of prices has been necessary. The difficulty of adjusting prices, while the Secretary of State was making such a mystery of his policy in regard to Council bills, has undoubtedly tended to restrict our exports to silver using countries. I think, therefore, that it would tend to increased trade, and so aid the object for which the late act of Government was made, if the Secretary of State were weekly to announce in advance the rate at which he was willing to sell Council bills during the following six working days. My theory is that if the bills were not applied for, they would not be applied for in any case. But the fixing of the rate would keep exchange somewhere near the minimum indicated by that rate.

The chief obstacle to a rise in exchange at present has been the large imports of silver. I have questioned several natives experienced in the bullion market during the last two months as to the probable use of these imports on arrival. I have invariably received the same answer that it is chiefly for speculation, and that the amount imported is in excess of the requirements of the country, for melting into jewellery.

The cheaper rates at which the silver can now be retailed among smaller dealers and silver-smiths has for the time being increased the demand, but it seems to be thought that at the present rate of imports all markets must soon be glutted. If this is true then the imports will fall off, but probably the chief check will arise when money gets dearer, and the small holders realise that they cannot profitably melt their silver into rupees.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1893.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29.780	Calm	3	96.0	76.1	79	0.05	24.90	+1.24
Agra	29.797	S E	5	93.5	77.4	74	..	21.13	—4.42
Cawnpore	29.725	E N E	14	93.5	77.6	93	0.53	49.00	...
Allahabad	29.631	E N E	27	84.5	76.3	93	0.93	39.87	+10.53
Jhansi	29.722	N E	11	89.4	72.2	95	0.12	28.88	—6.13
Jacobabad	29.726	E N E	4	107.8	80.2	61	..	1.53	—1.36
Karachi	29.781	W S W	17	89.0	76.8	91	...	7.26	+1.06
Jeypore	29.832	N W	2	93.1	74.9	82	..	23.49	—1.46
Ajmere	29.843	E	2	91.4	74.6	92	0.30	24.97	+4.70
Deesa	29.779	N E	...	95.8	72.8	87	0.49	27.14	+3.12
Ahmedabad	29.790	W N W	1	84.2	75.1	89	0.39	34.01	...
Bhuj	29.794	W N W	9	93.5	75.9	80	0.10	11.54	—3.63
Rajkot	29.821	W N W	5	81.9	73.7	75	0.26	24.88	—2.13
Veraval	29.829	W N W	4	82.0	76.3	89	..	11.07	...
Neemuch	29.791	E N E	7	89.8	70.6	78	..	33.30	+5.24
Indore	29.745	N	4	86.0	69.1	83	0.01	31.42	+3.33
Saugor	29.601	N N E	2	85.3	70.1	97	0.25	55.88	+19.07
Jubbulpore	29.541	W S W	8	83.4	72.6	95	0.25	66.74	+16.01
Hoshangabad	29.613	Calm	1	87.8	74.2	82	0.02	35.32	—13.97
Khandwa	29.729	N W	9	85.2	75.8	91	0.82	22.14	—1.43
Raipur	29.634	S S W	8	83.8	75.1	83	...	39.37	—4.28
Nagpur	29.643	W	8	87.8	74.1	81	...	37.71	—2.18
Amraoti	29.688	W S W	9	85.6	72.3	91	0.41	24.56	—3.23
Akola	29.730	W	13	85.0	72.7	88	...	19.85	—6.69
Surat	29.794	W	L	80.0	74.0	91	1.58	42.02	+4.88
Malegaon	29.800	W N W	7	84.9	69.2	80	0.20	8.79	—9.09
Bombay	29.845	W	10	86.7	78.5	80	0.04	53.69	—13.71
Poona	29.851	W	14	81.5	70.4	73	...	21.50	+5.46
Aurangabad	29.810	W NW	8	83.8	70.7	83	..	17.32	..
Sholapur	29.835	W S W	11	91.2	70.5	75	..	15.03	—7.25
Ratnagiri	29.850	Calm	4	85.4	73.9	93	0.36	80.07	—17.55
Belgaum	29.875	W	?	76.8	65.8	92	0.07	27.45	—6.23
Goa	29.896	?	?	82.1	74.4	91	0.10	75.18	..
Karwar	29.892	Calm	2	81.2	74.1	90	0.23	89.68	—18.58
Mangalore	29.911	S S E	2	80.3	73.4	91	0.73	86.21	—15.65
Calicut	29.939	S S E	6	81.3	74.5	94	0.27	73.07	—8.90
Cochin	29.953	Calm	M	80.8	74.1	84	0.64	60.29	—21.15
Bangalore	29.938	W S W	8	80.2	65.4	85	0.32	16.24	+0.42
Secunderabad	29.794	W S W	13	85.7	70.8	77	0.06	34.73	+12.95
Masuliptm.	29.768	W S W	12	93.2	79.0	68	...	29.72	+0.06
Bellary	29.852	W	10	89.5	71.9	72	...	12.44	+5.11
Cuddapah	29.840	W N W	...	96.6	78.9	58	...	24.68	+10.41
Madras	29.850	S W	13	93.7	76.2	82	0.81	10.98	—2.35
Coimbatore	29.956	S S W	5	81.9	70.3	88	...	3.64	—1.10
Trichinopoly	29.889	W N W	8	99.1	78.3	67	..	5.54	—3.62
Negapatam	29.879	Calm	6	94.0	75.8	71	..	12.90	+3.45
Colombo	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall, J. J. H.=0.60 (73.40); G. T. H.=0.00 (59.84); St. G. H.=0.00 (59.74); C. P.=0.04 (52.69).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed very irregularly to-day. There has been a brisk fall at Saujor and Jubbulpore and a brisk to rapid rise in most places over the rest of the country. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in the Central Provinces. Gradients are very steep in Berar and the Central and North-West Provinces. Winds are cyclonic round the depression, which exists in the Central Provinces, while variable breezes prevail else where. The force has been high at Allahabad. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles and hour at Allahabad 18 at Indore, 16 at Secunderabad and Jaublpore, and 14 at Rajkot and Akola. The maximum temperature is from 6° to 8° below the normal at Allahabad, Rajkot, Surat and Coimbatore. Elsewhere both the maximum and minimum temperature variations are unimportant. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Surat (1.58), and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Jhansi Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Indore, Saugor, Jabulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Amraoti, Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Madras. A deep depression exists in the neighbourhood of Jabulpore and shows a tendency to move westwards. The weather is very unsettled all over the country, and the rainfall though at present light or moderate in the neighbourhood of the storm is likely to become heavy. Conditions are hence very favourable for rain in all districts and the depression appears to be threatening Gujarat with floods.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

To Darken Grey Hair.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

WRITERS AND READERS.

The interest generally felt in the Latin-American Republics—an interest to which great impetus has been given as well by the Pan-American policy of the United States as by the recent financial disasters—has led Mr. Rudolph Adams van Middeldyk, of Guatemala, to prepare for the press a historical and descriptive account of each Republic under the title of "Latin America from the Discovery and Conquest to the Present Day." Mr. Middeldyk left Rotterdam in April 1852, arrived in the Hudson a month later, and has been a close student especially of the Southern continent ever since.

An entirely new edition is announced by Messrs. Chatto and Windus of Thiers' "History of the Consulate and the Empire of France under Napoleon," translated with the sanction and approval of the author by Messrs. D Forbes Campbell and John Stebbing. The issue, to be completed in twelve volumes, begins in September, and thence forward a volume will appear monthly. There will be thirty-six steel plate illustrations, and a specially prepared index will be given in the last volume. Mr. Grant Allen's new three-volume novel "The Scallywag," will be published on the 5th prox., and Mr. Besant's "The Rebel Queen" will follow ten days later.

Mr. Edward Heron Allen's "De Fidiculis Bibliographia," which he has had in hand for some years, is now being issued in parts, and it is hoped will in the course of a few weeks be published in one-volume form by Messrs. Griffith and Farran. Mr. Allen is a well-known authority on violins, and has a unique library of violin literature. He is the author of a number of books on the instrument, the most popular of which have been "The Ancestry of the Violin" and "Violin making as it was and is." To gain a thorough insight in the work of a violin Mr. Allen apprenticed himself to a firm of makers.

Messrs. J. B. Millet and Co., of Boston, Mass., have begun the issue, in serial form, of a big book entitled, "Famous Composers and their Work." It will consist of sixty-five fully illustrated biographies of descriptions of the works, with special reference to their influence on musical thought, and the place of their composers in the musical world; and of essays on the chief forms of musical art in the leading countries, with selections from the various schools. The book, which will be completed in thirty parts, is edited by Mr. John Knowles Paine, Professor of Music at Harvard University, assisted by a staff of eminent authorities in Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States, of whom the name of Herr Dannreuther is perhaps the best known.

Mr. William Heinemann will publish shortly, under the title of "From the Five Rivers," a volume of short stories by Flora Annie Steel, author of "Miss Stuart's Legacy," the serial now running in "Macmillan's Magazine." These stories are now published for the first time, and are sketches of phases of Indian life not hitherto depicted. Mrs. Steel has lived in India almost continually for the last twenty years.

Messrs. Isbister propose to issue in October a collection of nine biographical, critical, and topographical sketches entitled "In the Footsteps of the Poets." The poets dealt with are Milton, by Professor Dr. David Masson; Herbert, by Dr. John Brown, of Bedford; Cowper, by Canon Benham; Thomas, by "Hugh Haliburton"; Wordsworth, by "Henry C. Ewart"; Walter Scott, by Mr. John Dennis; Browning, by Mr. R. H. Hutton; Mrs. Browning, by the Lord Bishop of Ripon; and Tennyson, by Mr. William Canton. Another volume to be issued uniform with this will be "Our English Minsters," the contributors to which are Archdeacon Farrar (who has written about Westminster Abbey), Canon Fremantle (Canterbury Cathedral), Canon Talbot (Durham), Rev. Precentor Venables (Lincoln), Canon Benham (Winchester), Mrs. S.M.S. Pereira (Wells), and the Dean of Gloucestor. The volume will be fully illustrated by Mr. Herbert Railton.

A number of essays, addresses, and lyrical translations by the late Dr. Thomas Campbell Finlayson, minister of Rusholme Congregational Church, Manchester, have been collected by his brother, a physician of Glasgow, and will be published by Messrs. Macmillan. The selections from the deceased author's printed articles include some of his earliest as well as his latest. A group of essays on the "Imagination" begins with one dated 1858, and there is his last public address, which he used on an emergency as an Ordination Charge in 1891. Professor Wilkins, of Owens College, who was personally acquainted with Dr. Finlayson both at Cambridge and at manchester, has written a biographical sketch.

As a proof of the scarcity of new books and material for literary discussion from which some of our contemporaries are suffering, it is interesting to notice that this week's *National Observer* has filled its literary section with reviews of old ones, done in several styles from the point of view of to-day. The list includes "In Memoriam," "Ivanhoe," the first two volumes of Mr Macaulay's history, Boxiana," &c.

Now that there is a cholera scare the pamphlets issued by Messrs. Griffith and Farran, and written by Dr. William Murrell, of St. Thomas's Hospital, should have a wide circulation. In a leaflet "What to do till the Doctor comes" there is some useful information, though to advise a person down with cholera to "take plenty of exercise and some amusement," strikes us as funny. We are further informed that "if a nurse is required she should wear a cap and a long apron reaching from the chin to the feet," and "she should be well fed"! Dr. Murrell is a great authority on poisons, and has published a book on the subject, which is regarded as a standard work.

Mr. T. O'Neill Russell, an Irish-American writer and Gaelic scholar, has just arrived in Ireland from New York. Mr. Russell intends remaining in England for a few months, during which time he will make an extended tour of Ireland and the Scottish Highlands for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the present state of Gaelic as a spoken language, as well as for the purpose of collecting such literary fragments and folk-lore as still exist among the Gaelic-speaking peasantry of the two countries. On the eve of his departure from New York Mr. O'Neill Russell was entertained at a farewell reception by the members of the Scotch and Irish Gaelic Societies of that city.

Last year the Rev. Dr. J. Woodward, of Montrose, published through Messrs. W. and A. K. Johnston a treatise on "Heraldry, British and Foreign," which was so highly thought of that it went out of print almost immediately. He has just completed a companion work on "Ecclesiastical Heraldry," with numerous emblazoned and other plates, which will be issued shortly by the same house.

Miss Mary Tennyson's novel, "A Cruel Dilemma," which is running in the "Art Amateur," will be published shortly by Messrs. Griffith and Farran in three volume form. The same firm announce that Florence Marryat's "How Like a Woman" has been added to their Standard Library of Fiction.—Mr. Heinemann will publish a volume by Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, entitled "From the Five Rivers," consisting of eight stories and four poems.—A third edition of Mr. Gosse's "Gossip in the Library" is being printed.—In their Gospel and the Age Series, Messrs Isbister announce the forthcoming publication of works by Archdeacons Farrar and Sinclair. A selection of allegories, by Mrs. Boyd Carpenter, wife of the Bishop of Ripon, will be published by them, under the title "Fragments in Baskets."—One of the next volumes of Messrs. Sampson Low's Preachers of the Age will be by the Rev. J. Morlais Jones a Congregational Minister at Lewisham.

Dr. Conan Doyle has been lecturing on modern fiction to the holiday-makers who joined Dr. Lunn's Reunion Conferences. After the criticism recently bestowed by "Truth" on Mr. Rudyard Kipling, it is pleasant to find that Dr. Doyle can appreciate that writer, or course with certain reservations (we quote from the Daily News report):—"It was easy to point to faults of style. There was a 'cock-sureness' in him which reminded one of the hot-headed school-boy who backed his own side and had no word to say for the other. He gave the impression of being curiously wanting in the power of self-criticism—as witness the repulication of certain of his works. Although he was English there was in Rudyard Kipling a touch of the burning East, like a vivid Indian orchid amid English roses. Kipling had been, and was still, a great political force. He had in his literature brought India nearer to England than the Suez Canal had done. When it was remembered that he was only twenty-seven years of age it must be admitted that few men of letters had shown such promise so early in life. Thackeray and Scott and other great authors had passed forty years when they began to make a mark." Dr. Doyle concluded his lecture by saying that literature was not an evil thing, nor yet a luxury. The novelist was really the philanthropist of literature, and no man could have a nobler work or higher ambition than lightening by one feathers weight the burden which darkens so many lives.

HOLIDAY-MAKERS in search of exciting adventures should try Dartmoor says the *Echo*. Three tourists who were rambling on Dartmoor a day or two ago found themselves under fire from the Okehampton camp, with the shells screeching in all directions. Two shells fell within ten yards of them, while a dozen more were only from 50 to 100 yards off, and there was no sort of warning by signals or flags that any danger was to be apprehended before the guns opened fire. The customary warning of small red flags is so easy to work and so readily understood that their absence is really inexcusable.

NOTICES.

BIG G TRADE MARK
CURE YOURSELF!
Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.
The Universal American Cure.
Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy salts or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase Direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling. Mention this paper.

VIAL'S WINE
TRADE MARK.
TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.


WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.
Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.
VIAL, Chemist, 14, Rue Victor Hugo, Lyons, France
KEMP & CO., Limited, BOMBAY.

SCIATIC, and RIDING, other BELTS.

All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.
WHITE'S MOC-MAIN
PRICES:—Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/-, Double, 26/-, 30/-, and 33/6.
Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band).
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free.
J. WHITE & CO., Ltd.,
228, Piccadilly, London, England. Est. 50 Years.
All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them.

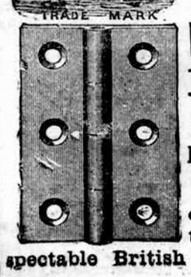
CHAMPAGNE
CLOS ST-URBAIN


Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.
Edmond Besserat
PROPRIETOR
AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA. — HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of H. J. MARTYN, Penang.

PETER MOLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN


INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

For WEAK NERVES
It has been proved that "Electricity," when properly applied, can cure the most obstinate disorders of the Nerves, Stomach, Liver or Kidneys, whether hereditary or acquired. Mr. C. B. HARNESS (President of the British Association of Medical Electricians) is the only Medical Electrician in the United Kingdom whose appliances are recommended by the leading Scientific and Medical Authorities. Harness' world-famed
ELECTROPATHIC BATTERY BELT
is guaranteed to produce a mild imperceptible constant current of Electricity, and is a safeguard against tropical diseases. It restores impaired vitality and speedily promotes Health and Manly Vigour. Testimonials and Pamphlet post free. Mr. C. B. Harness, THE MEDICAL BATTERY COMPANY, LIMITED, 52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.
Advice by letter free of charge.
For TORPID LIVER

GOLD & CO.'S


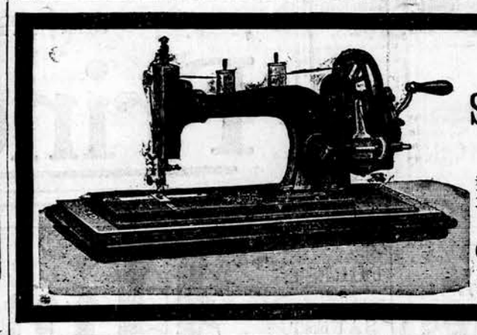
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

HOSIERY MADE AT HOME
ON
Automatic Knitting Machines.

Awarded Prize Medals at the Leading Exhibitions.
Easily learnt from Illustrated Instruction Book.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
Interesting, Profitable and Lady-like employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Under-clothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.
A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.
Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.
New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.
SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.
A Lady in Rangoon writes:—"It is a perfect gem."
Automatic Knitting Machine Co.,
67, SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON.
Agents: HYIM and DAVID, Bruce Lane, No. 4, Fort.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
PENS

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.
A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.
INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.
CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.
Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
Agents, Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c. &c.,

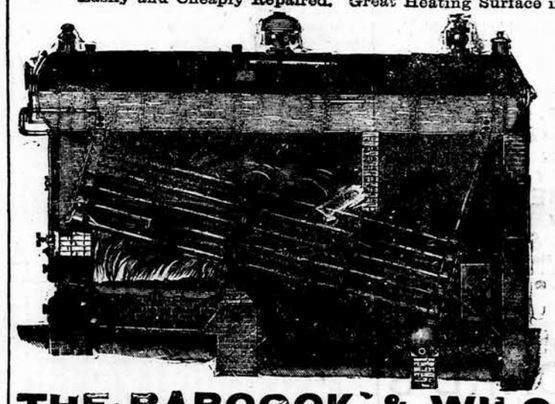

PFAFF
PERFECT
SEWING MACHINES
Fitted with all the Newest Improvements.
The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines. Are unequalled by any Machines for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.
MANUFACTURED BY
G. M. PFAFF,
KAISERSLAUTERN, GERMANY.

THAMES ELECTRIC & STEAM LAUNCH Co

ELECTRIC LAUNCH "GLOW-WORM," 30ft. by 7ft. 3in.
Are prepared to Estimate and Furnish Drawings and Specifications for Launches in Wood, Steel, Delta Metal, or Composite, either with Steam or Electric Power—Speed from 6 to 20 miles per hour; —also Tugs, and Stern Wheelers, which, if required, will be prepared and constructed in Sections.
Launches of specially Light Draught constructed for Shallow Waters.
Electric and Steam Pinnaces for Harbour or Ferry purposes.
Builders of Electric Charging Stations, Floating or Stationary; and makers of all required fittings and equipments.
A selection of Electric Launches always ready for prompt delivery, of which particulars will be forwarded on application to
W. S. SARGEANT, M.I.M.E., Manager.
TWICKENHAM, ENGLAND.

KINAHAN'S LL & GLENISLE WHISKIES
THE PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN EXHIBITION 1883.
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY,
The Cream of Old Irish Whisky.
Pure, Mild and Mellow, Delicious and very Wholesome.
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
KINAHAN'S GLENISLE WHISKY
THE FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY SOLD.
KINAHAN & CO., LD.,
GUILDFORD STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON.
Export Agents:
JOSEPH LEETE & SONS,
36, ST. MARY-AT-HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

PATENT WATER-TUBE
STEAM
BOILERS.
A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS
BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.
ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.

FOR MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT.
Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.
GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.
THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,
NEW YORK & GLASGOW.
OTHWELL ST. GLAS... NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.
European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Victoria
NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on Application contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.
Apply NORRIE MITCHELLL & Co., 78, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT
and see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. Liebig
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for Indigestion as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

ELASTIC FABRICS

Trade Mark.
ASK FOR "LION & SUN" Elastics.
BOOT WEBS.
GARTER WEBS.
BRACE WEBS.
ELASTIC BRAIDS.
ELASTIC CORDS.
SURGICAL WEBS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS of this CELEBRATED BRAND,
BRUCE & SON, SOUTH WIGSTON, NEAR LEICESTER.
(Successors to H. Turner & Son.) (ENGLAND).
Sets of Samples sent free to any Dealer. Orders through English Merchants.

JOHN HERRING & SONS.
Manufacturers of every description of
LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,

Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools, Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.
Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.
HERRING & SONS TRADE MARK WARRANTED CAST STEEL SHEFFIELD
Illustrated Price List Free on Application.
Navigation Works, BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.
J. HERRING & SONS CAST STEEL. SHEFFIELD.

S. & H. HARRIS'S
HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof) FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.
EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
JET BLACK OIL FOR FARM HARNESS.
POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS.
From


P. F. ESBENSEN COPENHAGEN
COLD MEDALS.
A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.
Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.
To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India,
And of Campbell, Shearer & Co., 4, Eastcheap, London; R. Harrison & Co., Red Cross Street, Liverpool

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
Dr GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

Now used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr. Guillie's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D.
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory Iodorised
DRAGÉES & SYRUP
EUGENDRE, chemist, Madame-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Scrofulous Cachexia, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Ce, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, LEROY, 31, Rue des Petits Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras: Barrie & Co; Bombay: Kemp & Co; Calcutta: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, J. ESPIC
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
Dose: For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs.
Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorragic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Arond
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,



MANUFACTURED BY
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
STUTTGART, HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK (COURT PIANOFORTE MAKERS)
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1781.
ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS AGO.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

HAS a SOLID IRON FRAME Cast in ONE PIECE, including the Bridge extending over the pin plank. It has an OVERSTRUNG SCALE, the improved system of dampers and a perfect check repeating action, which never fails.

The dampers of American type, and prevent any possibility of Jarring or Jingling. The wooden bridge near the dampers is done away with, and substituted by an AGRAFFE. The damper board has an iron bar to prevent warping in hot climates. The length of wire in the upper notes is greater than usually found in Square Pianos, which improvement has so brought up the volume of tone in this part of the piano that it has given the entire instrument an uniformity of tone hitherto unattained.

DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY of WORKMANSHIP, ELEGANCE of DESIGN, DELICACY of TOUCH. POWER and PURITY of TONE and the most EFFECTIVE CHECK REPEATING ACTION EXTANT, are a few of the points wherein these marvellous pianos CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM ... ... Cash Rs. 875; For 12 months. ... ... Rs. 79 per month. For 24 months. ... ... „ 42 do.

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case ... ... Rs. 25
Revolving Piano Stool ... ... „ 18
Woolen Cover ... ... Rs. 15
Set of Crystal Insulators ... ... „ 6

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

To the Sole Agents—MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA The Best and Purest COCOA

NOTICES.

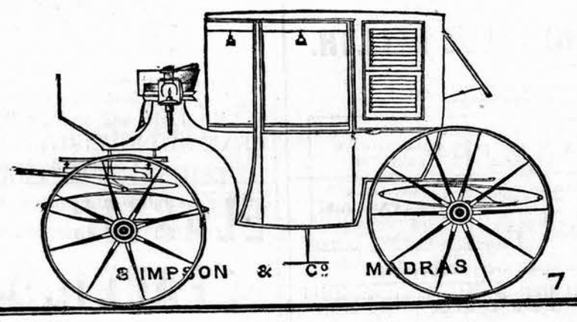
WATSON'S
GLENLIVET
WHISKY
Defies Competition.



Now acknowledged THE BEST in the Market.

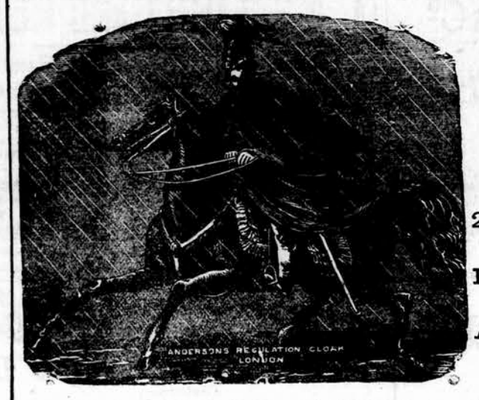
Agents—F. Fischer & Co., BOMBAY.
Sub-Agent—D. C. Oomrigar, „
Agents—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., CALCUTTA

ESTABLD. SIMPSON & CO., 1840.
COACH BUILDERS,
MADRAS.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I.



CIRCULAR OR ANGULAR FRONTED BROUGHAM.
To seat 4. Completed in best style.
CLOTH and MOROCCO LINING.
Price, Bombay..... Rs. 1,360, nett.
„ Coupés ..... „ 1,260, „
201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

MONSOON SEASON—1893.
WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!



THE REGULATION
HOUSE GUARDS OFFICIAL
SEALED PATTERN.
2nd Quality .....Rs. 36
Best Quality..... „ 45
Admiralty Pattern 45

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.



SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers
to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS
CRÈME SIMON marvellous for softening, whitening and perfuming the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

ACTON & BORMAN'S
SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH.
In 3d Packets And 6d 1s 2s 6d Tins EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
In Packets, 1d. & 2d ONE TRIAL SOLICITED
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &C
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.



PEARS
SOAP MAKERS
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
To HER MAJESTY
The Queen
and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The
Prince of Wales.

PUREST, SAFEST, BEST. "Vinolia" Soap. FOR TOILET, NURSERY & BATH.

THE MOST SUITABLE AND SCIENTIFIC SOAP FOR DELICATE SKINS.
DOES NOT DRY OR SHRIVEL THE SKIN, HAIR AND NAILS.

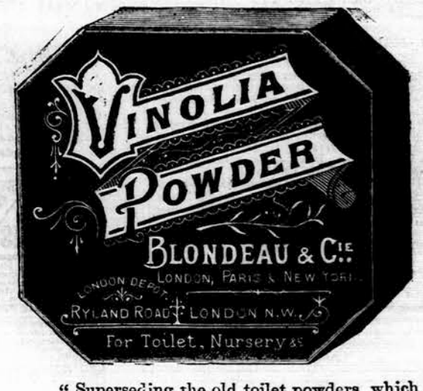
"Of unquestionable excellence, and much in favour with the profession."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"An ideal soap, delightfully perfumed, and the skin has a velvety feeling after washing with it."—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

in five kinds: *Premier* (*for the Million*) 4*d*., Floral, Balsamic, Otto Toilet, and Vestal. "VINOLIA" Shaving Soap, in sticks and flat cakes.



"For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once."—BABY. In three sizes.



"Superseding the old toilet powders, which are apt to cause acne spots on the face by blocking up the pores of the skin."—LADY'S PICTORIAL
In three sizes:
In pink, white, and cream tints.

CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.
EDWARD'S
HARLENE,
POSITIVELY FORCES
Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,
To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.
1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.
EDWARDS & Co. 95, High Holborn, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO. LIMITED, BOMBAY.





Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.